PRESENTED BY

Lebanon Lodge No. 495

Free and Accepted Masons

TO BROTHER

Hyman Goldman

At the date of his raising to the sublime degree of

Master Mason

as a souvenir of Brotherly regard from the members of the Lodge, and a talisman of fidelity to his trusts in all the years that may come to him.

Master

Arthur L. Dahl

Secretary

Dated Nov. 27 1928.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

F. & A. M

OF THE

JURISDICTION OF CALIFORNIA

ADOPTED OCTOBER 13, 1911

AS AMENDED TO AND INCLUDING OCTOBER, 1927

INCLUDING ALSO

DECISIONS AND REGULATIONS

THE UNIFORM CODE OF BY-LAWS OF LODGES

PROCEDURE FOR CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES

THE LANDMARKS AND THE ANCIENT LAWS

Published by authority of Grand Lodge

John L. Vischer
Grand Sec'y

FOURTH EDITION
San Francisco
1927

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge
of California:

At the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in 1923, the following report of the Committee on Policy and General Purposes was unanimously adopted:

"Your Committee on Policy and General Purposes has had under consideration the recommendation of the Grand Master that the Grand Secretary be directed to revise the Constitution.

"This matter has been the subject of comment for several years, and some of the criticisms of our present book of Constitution are justified. The subject, however, is one of as much difficulty as importance, and should receive more careful and deliberate consideration than can be given during the few days of a Grand Lodge session. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the Grand Master appoint a Committee of three to consider the subject of the revision of the book of Constitution and report their recommendations at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Master appointed Frank M. Angellotti, John D. Murphey and John Whicher as such Committee.

This Committee consulted with many eminent members of Grand Lodge, suggesting to them that it would be helpful to the Committee if brethren who have a working knowledge of the Constitution would co-operate in the proposed revision to the extent of sending in suggestions as to changes desired, both as respects form and matter.

We found a general expression that the Constitution should be revised, but did not find therefrom any concrete plan or scope of the proposed work.

While it is probably true that the Constitution could be revised and made what it should be, viz.: more of a statement of basic law with many of the small details now included eliminated, we doubt the advisability of attempting any work of so great importance and magnitude unless the same be absolutely necessary. This we do not think is the situation. We are, therefore, of the opinion that no changes in the Constitution proper should be proposed by us. Certain changes, however, in our judgment, should be made in the form of the book, and we recommend as follows:

1. That the digest of decisions and regulations now appearing in the book of Constitution and Ceremonies as footnotes and annotations be arranged under topical headings and indexed, and printed as an appendix to the book of Constitution.

2. That the Book of Constitution should contain only

a, The Constitution of this Grand Lodge, with index

b, The Digest of Decisions, including Regulations, with index

c, The Uniform Code of By-Laws

d, The Foundation of Masonic Law

e, Form for Consolidation of Lodges

3. That all public and other ceremonial rituals be printed and bound within one cover, but not with the Constitution.

F. M. ANGELLOTTI,
JOHN D. MURPHEY,
JOHN WHICHER,
Committee.

The above report was adopted by Grand Lodge at its seventy-fifth annual communication, held at the city of Los Angeles, October 14-17, 1924.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Grand Lodge of California

As Amended to and Including

its Annual Communication in

October, 1927

PART I.

Of the Organization of the Grand Lodge.

Article I. Of Its Title and Seal. Secs. 1—2.

II. Of Its Members and Their Qualifications, and Pay. Secs. 3—6.

III. Of Its Powers and Authority. Secs. 7—10.

IV. Of Its Communications. Secs. 11—16.

V. Of Its Elections and Appointments. Secs. 17—19.

VI. Of Its Voting and Representation. Secs. 20—26.

VII. Of Its Committees and Their Duties. Secs. 27—32B.

VIII. Of the Trustees of the Masonic Homes of California. Secs. 33—37.

IX. Of Its Revenues and Their Sources. Secs. 38—42.

ARTICLE I.

Of Its Title and Seal.

Sec. 1. Title.
2. Seal.

Title.

Section 1. This Grand Lodge Shall be entitled "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California."

Seal

Sec. 2. It shall have a seal—bearing such devices and inscriptions as by it have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, determined—which shall be affixed to all instruments issued by or under its authority.

Grand Secretary to keep and affix: Sec. 50.

ARTICLE II.

Of Its Members and Their Qualifications, and Pay.

Sec. 3. Members—Titles.
4. Must be member of some Lodge.
5. No representation by proxy.
6. Pay of members.

Members—Titles.

Section 3. The Grand Lodge shall be composed of a Grand Master, (whose address shall be **Most Worshipful,**) a Deputy Grand Master, a Senior Grand Warden, and a Junior Grand Warden, (whose addresses shall severally be **Right Worshipful,**) a Grand Treasurer, a Grand Secretary and a Grand

Lecturer, (whose addresses shall severally be **Very Worshipful,**) a Grand Chaplain, (whose address shall be **Very Reverand,**) a Grand Orator, a Grand Marshal, a Grand Standard Bearer, a Grand Sword Bearer, a Grand Bible Bearer, a Senior Grand Deacon, a Junior Grand Deacon, two Grand Stewards, a Grand Pursuivant, a Grand Organist, and a Grand Tyler, (whose addresses shall severally be **Worshipful**); together with all the Past Grand Officers and Past Masters of this Jurisdiction, and the Masters and Wardens of the several chartered and duly constituted Lodges, or the repsentatives thereof duly elected as provided in Section 225.

Representation of Lodge in Grand Lodge: Sec. 79.
Representative defined: Sec. 225.
Credentials for representative: Sec. 245.

Must be member of some Lodge.

Sec. 4. Each officer and member of the Grand Lodge must be a member of some Lodge within its jurisdiction. With the cessation of such membership shall cease his office and membership in the Grand Lodge.

No representation by proxy.

Sec. 5. No member of the Grand Lodge shall be represented therein by proxy.

Pay of members.

Sec. 6. At the close of each annual Communication the Grand Treasurer shall pay to the officers or to the representative of each Lodge in the jurisdiction, the exact cost of transportation for one person from the location of each Lodge in the jurisdiction to the place of meeting of the Grand

Lodge and back again, viz:—an unlimited first-class railroad fare, together with steamer or stage fare and cost of berth in sleeper when required as ascertained by the approved report of the committee on pay of members, such report being his voucher therefor. But no payment shall be allowed for the officers or representative of any Lodge, the dues of which shall not have been paid in full, or which shall be reported by the Grand Secretary as having been delinquent in the transmission of certificates of the election and installation of the officers of their respective Lodges, within the time prescribed by law. No officer or representative of a Lodge, shall receive such payment in more than one of those capacities, nor shall he receive it unless he shall have been in attendance at such communication from the first to the last day thereof, inclusive, unless excused by the Grand Lodge. (1925.)

Pay of Grand Officers: Secs. 70—71.
Pay of Committees: Sec. 71.
Pay of Past Grand Masters: Sec. 71.
Committee on Pay of Members: Sec. 32.
Pay of Inspectors: Sec. 57.
Pay of Hawaiian representatives: Digest.

ARTICLE III.

Of Its Powers and Authority.

Sec. 7. Powers in general.
8. Legislative powers.
9. Executive powers.
10. Judicial powers—Original—Appellate.

Powers in general.

Section 7. The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in this State, pos-

sessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive, and judicial—limited only by a strict adherence to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, and by the provisions of its own Constitution and Regulations.

SPECIAL NOTE: In order that the general inquirer may understand somewhat of the peculiarities of Masonic law, and may appreciate the difference between it and the general laws of the land as well as those governing other more modern societies, it has been thought wise to give the following brief summary, which has been substantially abridged from Mackay's valuable work on Masonic Jurisprudence and is here inserted because it will be more accessible if it is associated with the Article relating to the powers and authority of the Grand Lodge.

The written law of Masonry consists of the Constitutions, Regulations, and Laws of the particular Grand Lodge, together with its by-laws (if any), as well as the following ancient laws:

I. The York constitutions of 926, containing XV points, XV articles, and I additional ordinance;
II. The constitution of Edward III, Sections 1—5;
III. The regulations of 1663, Sections 1—6;
IV. The ancient installation charges, 1—6;
V. The ancient charges at Makings, 1—15;
VI. The regulation of 1703;
VII. The regulation of 1717;
VIII. The regulation of 1720,
IX. The charges of 1722, 1—6;
X. The general regulations of 1721, Articles I—XXXIX.

The unwritten law of Masonry consists of the landmarks, and here it should be understood that in order to constitute a landmark from a custom or rule of action, it is necessary that it should have existed "from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Its antiquity is an essential element. These written laws, together with the landmarks, constitute the foundations of Masonic law. The landmarks being unrepealable must ever continue in force, but the constitutions and regulations of 1721 and prior thereto may be altered or amended by a Grand Lodge; they, however, remain in force until so amended or changed by positive enactment of the Grand Lodge, and may be of use in deciding doubtful questions of law.

In a broad sense it may be said that the landmarks are so general in character as to be, by that very generality, just as unchangeable as is the law of mathematics that twice two equals four, and that so many of the ancient constitutions and regulations refer to matters so generally settled by time as to be of little practical service.

We may therefore say in the same general sense that it is now best for the inquiring Mason to consider a subject settled by the written law of the jurisdiction, remembering always that the ritual itself constitutes binding law regarding the matters contained in it, and that as to these matters, the office of the constitution and regulations is substantially to construe the ritual. (See Landmarks and Ancient Laws, Appendix.)

Powers and authority of subordinate lodge: Sec. 77 et seq.

Power as to jurisdiction of Lodges: Sec. 92A.

Cannot review action of Grand Master as to jurisdiction of Lodge: Sec. 92A.

Legislative powers.

Sec. 8. Its legislative powers extend to every case of legislation not expressly delegated by itself to the Lodges; and the Constitution, General Regulations and Uniform Code of By-Laws for subordinate Lodges, which it has an inalienable right to adopt and promulgate at its own convenience, and to alter, amend, or repeal at its own pleasure, under the limitations therein imposed, are final and binding upon all Lodges and Masons within its jurisdiction until so altered, amended, or repealed.

Amendments to Constitution: Sec. 216 et seq.

Legislative powers of Lodges: Sec. 77.

Executive powers.

Sec. 9. Its executive powers include the granting of dispensations and charters to establish and perpetuate Lodges within this State, and in other territory where no Grand Lodge exists; the revocation or suspension thereof; the issuing of special

dispensations for all purposes permitted by any of the provisions of this Constitution; and the exercise, generally, of all such authority as may be necessary to carry its own legislation into complete effect.

Grand Master to exercise: Sec. 43.
Executive powers of Lodge: Sec. 77.

Judicial powers—Original—Appellate.

Sec. 10. Its judicial powers are of two kinds:—

1st. **Original.**—Including the decision of all controversies between any of the Lodges, or between one of them and a member or members of another; and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members and upon the Lodges under its jurisdiction; and

2d. **Appellate.**—Embracing the revision of all matters of controversy or discipline, proper for Masonic investigation, which may have arisen in any of the Lodges, and over which it has not retained original jurisdiction.

Appeals from trial decisions: Sec. 208 et seq.
Trial of controversies and offenders: Sec. 168 et seq.
Judicial power of Lodge: Sec. 77.

ARTICLE IV.

Of Its Communications.

Sec. 11. Annual, when and where held.
12. Special, when may be ordered.
13. Special, when must be ordered.
14. Special, order must designate object.
15. Quorum, what constitutes.
16. Who may be present at opening and election.

Annual, when and where held.

Sec. 11. The Grand Lodge shall hold its Annual Communications for the transaction of its regular business, at the City of San Francisco, commencing on the second Tuesday of October, at ten o'clock a. m. Provided, however, that the Annual Communication in October A. L. 5929 shall be held in the City of Los Angeles. (1927.)

Duty of Grand Secretary to attend with books and papers: Sec. 50.
Duty of Grand Treasurer to attend and report: Sec. 47.
Duty of Lodge to be represented: Sec. 79.
Meetings of subordinate lodges: Sec. 78.
Representation of lodge that has not made returns with dues: Sec. 126.
Voting and representation: Sec. 20—26.

Special, when may be ordered.

Sec. 12. Special communications may be ordered by the Grand Master whenever, in his opinion, the welfare of the fraternity shall require it.

Special, when must be ordered.

Sec. 13. Special communications shall be ordered by the Grand Master upon an application therefor in writing, setting forth the causes which demand it, and signed by the Masters of at least fifteen chartered Lodges.

Special, order must designate object.

Sec. 14. Every order for a Special communication shall designate the object thereof, so far as is proper to be written, and, unless such communication be called merely for the performance of some Masonic ceremony, shall be issued to each Lodge and Grand officer at least thirty days before the

day named for meeting; and no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Grand Lodge was especially convened.

Quorum, what constitutes.

Sec. 15. The officers or representatives of at least seventy-five chartered Lodges shall be present in order to transact any business in the Grand Lodge, either at an Annual or Special communication; but, upon occasions of ceremony only, the Grand Master, or his duly authorized representative, with a sufficient number of brethren to fill the stations and places, may at any time open the Grand Lodge and perform the ceremonies for which it was convened.

Payment of expenses of grand officers in attending: Sec. 70, 71.
Payment of expenses of representative: Sec. 6.
Voting and representation: Sec. 20—26.
Meetings of subordinate Lodge: Sec. 78.

Who may be present at opening and election.

Sec. 16. None but members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand officers, Past Grand officers and Representatives of other Grand Lodges, and the members of the Grand Organist's choir, shall be present at the opening thereof or during an election therein.

ARTICLE V.

Of Its Elections and Appointments.

Sec. 17. Manner of election—Installation.
18. Manner of Appointment—Installation.
19. Vacancies in elective office.

Manner of election—Installation.

Section 17. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Grand

Secretary, and Grand Lecturer shall be elected by ballot, at each Annual Communication, upon the fourth day thereof; shall be installed before its close; and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and installed. A majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for an election.

Election and installation of subordinate officers: Sec. 135 et seq.

Voting and representation: Sec. 20—26.

Manner of Appointment—Installation.

Sec. 18. All other Grand officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master, immediately after his installation, at each Annual Communication; shall be properly invested before the close thereof; and shall hold their respective offices during his will and pleasure.

Vacancies in elective office

Sec. 19. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any elective office of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall have power to fill the same by appointment, which appointment shall be valid until the succeeding annual election and installation; and the officer so appointed shall be charged with all the duties and responsibilities of one regularly elected.

Vacancies in office in Lodges: Sec. 138.

ARTICLE VI.

Of Its Voting and Representation.

Sec. 20. Manner of voting.
21. Voting, Grand officers.
22. Voting, Lodges and Past Masters.
23. Voting, Restrictions.
24. Voting.
25. Voting.
26. Grand Master has casting vote—Exception.

Manner of voting.

Section 20. All questions in the Grand Lodge, except election of officers, shall be decided either viva voce or by a show of hands; unless, before the announcement of the result thereof, three members shall demand that the vote be taken by yeas and nays, in which case it shall thus be taken.

Voting, Grand officers.

Sec. 21. Each Grand Officer present, whether elected or appointed, (except the Grand Tyler), and each Past Grand Officer present, shall be entitled to one vote.

Who are Grand officers and Past Grand officers: Secs. 3, 223.

Voting, Lodges and Past Masters.

Sec. 22. Each Lodge represented shall be entitled to three votes; and the Past Masters of each Lodge shall, collectively, be entitled to one vote.

Who are Past Masters: Sec. 224.

Voting, Restrictions.

Sec. 23. No Grand Officer, Past Grand Officer, or Past Master, voting or participating in a vote, in either of those capacities, shall vote, or participate in a vote, in any other of them; but either of such members may, as Master, Warden, or representative of a Lodge, cast also the vote or votes to which such position shall entitle him.

Voting.

Sec. 24. When a Lodge shall be represented by only two of its proper officers, the officer highest in rank may cast two of its three votes.

Voting.

Sec. 25. When a Lodge shall be represented by only one of its proper officers or by a representative, such officer or representative may cast all the votes to which it is entitled.

Representative Defined: Sec. 225.

Grand Master has casting vote—Exception.

Sec. 26. In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Grand Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

Master of Lodge, casting vote: Sec. 145.

ARTICLE VII.

Of Its Committees and Their Duties.

Sec. 27. Standing committees.
28. Special committees.
29. What must be referred to—Appropriations.
30. Committee on accounts—Qualifications and duties.
31. Committees on grand lodge week activities—Duties.
32. Committee on pay of members.
32A. Committee on library.
32B. Committee on general policy and purposes.

Standing Committees.

Sec. 27. The following standing committees shall be appointed by the Grand Master at each annual communication, just before the close, viz: On Finances, On Accounts, On Grievances, On Correspondence, On Returns, On Pay of Members, On Credentials, On Library, On By-Laws, On Charters, On Grand Lodge Week Activities, to consist of five members each; on General Policy and Pur-

poses, and on Jurisprudence, to consist of seven members each; the duties of which committees shall continue during the year thereafter, and shall cease at the close of the next succeeding annual communication. (1922.)

Committee on Grand Lodge Week activities: Sec. 31.

Finance Committee, to report on expenses of Grand Officers: Sec. 70.

Finance Committee, to pass on appropriations: Sec. 30.

Finance Committee, to procure testimonial for retiring Grand Master: Sec. 261.

Jurisprudence Committee, to pass on Constitutional amendments: Sec. 216 et seq.

Committee on Jurisprudence, to report on change of Lodge jurisdiction: Sec. 92A.

Committee on Grievances, to receive trial records: Sec. 208.

Committee on Returns: Secs. 80, 126.

Pay of Members: Secs. 6, 32, 57, 71.

Credentials Committee: Secs. 11—16.

Special committees.

Sec. 28. Special committees may also be appointed by the Grand Master, whenever it may be deemed necessary by the Grand Lodge and, whenever, during the intervals between the communications of the Grand Lodge he shall deem it necessary so to do.

What must be referred to—Appropriations.

Sec. 29. No business of any kind shall be finally acted upon until after reference to and report upon by a committee, unless by unanimous consent; and no appropriation of money shall be made until after reference to and report upon by the Committee on Finances; and no appropriation of money

shall be made at any Annual Communication after the election of Grand Officers, except by a three-fourths vote of the members present.

Committee on accounts—Qualifications and duties.

Sec. 30. All the members of the Committee on Accounts must be residents of San Francisco, and it shall be their duty to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary on the last Saturday of each month to audit such bills, claims, and demands against the Grand Lodge as may have been placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary; and no warrant on the Grand Treasurer for any bill, claim, or demand shall be drawn by the Grand Secretary until such bill, claim, or demand shall have been audited and approved by said committee.

Committee on Grand Lodge Week Activities.

Sec. 31. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Grand Lodge Week Activities to attend to all entertainment during Grand Lodge Week, and to make suitable arrangements therefor. (1922.)

Committee on pay of members.

Sec. 32. The Committee on Pay of Members shall ascertain during the year succeeding each annual communication the sum which will become due at the next communication to the Officers or Representatives in attendance from each Lodge.

Pay of Members: Secs. 6, 70, 71.

Committee on Library.

Sec. 32A. All members of the Committee on Library shall be residents of the Bay counties, and

it shall be their duty to meet at the library of the Grand Lodge once each month and on the call of the chairman. They shall have general supervision over the library, make and enforce all rules relative to the care and loaning of books, and they shall have the power to incur the necessary incidental expenditures with the permission of the Grand Master.

Committee on General Policy and Purposes.

Sec. 32B. The Committee on General Policy and Purposes shall consider and report upon such matters as may be referred to it, which shall include such matters not referable by express provision of existing law to some other committee or may properly be termed mere matters of policy, and as to which it is deemed that reference to such committee is advisable. (As amended 1919.)

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Trustees of the Masonic Homes of California.

Sec. 33. Appointment and powers.
34. Title to property.
35. Organization—By-Laws—Powers of Grand Master over.
36. Annual reports.

Appointments and powers.

Sec. 33. The Trustees of the Masonic Homes of California shall be seven in number, four of whom shall be appointed by the Grand Master, and the three others to consist of the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, who shall be ex officio Trustees. The term of office of

the four appointed shall be respectively one, two, three and four years, to be designated and determined by the Grand Master appointing. Two of the Trustees shall be from Lodges in the vicinity of Decoto, and two from Lodges in the vicinity of Covina. Succeeding Grand Masters shall appoint successors who shall hold office for four years. They shall be the successors of the present Trustees and of the Trustees of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home heretofore appointed under the resolutions of the Grand Lodge adopted in 1892 and subsequently thereto, and shall be vested with all the powers given such Trustees and with all the rights by them or any of them acquired. (As amended 1917.)

Acceptance of trust—Title to property.

Sec. 34. The persons thus appointed, and their successors so appointed from year to year, shall, upon their appointment, become and remain during the period for which they are appointed, Trustees of the corporation formed under the laws of the State of California, known as "Masonic Homes of California," in which corporation shall be vested the title to all property, real and personal, and all rights of action, belonging to said charity, or to which it may in any way become entitled. (As amended 1919.)

Organization—By-Laws—Powers of Grand Master over.

Sec. 35. Said Trustees shall organize by the election of officers each year; the Grand Treasurer, however, shall always be the Treasurer of the

Homes, and the Grand Secretary shall always be the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Homes. They shall be furnished and maintain an office in the same building and in connection with offices of the Grand Secretary. They shall adopt by-laws (subject to the approval of the Grand Master) for their own guidance and for the management of said charity, which by-laws they may alter and amend at any time, subject to like approval of the Grand Master. The Grand Master shall at all times have the right of visitation and inspection of the books and entire management of the charity, and may remove a Trustee at any time, upon request of two-thirds of the Trustees, and appoint another in the place of the person so removed. (As amended 1917.)

Annual reports.

Sec. 36. The Trustees shall make a complete report of the property, condition and operation of said charity for the previous year, to the Grand Lodge at the next annual communication for its information, and are required and directed to have all their reports prepared, printed and ready for distribution on the first day of each and every annual communication.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This is part of the original resolution to be found in Proc. 1892, p. 514, and it also incorporates the provisions of General Regulation 79, adopted in 1902.

Annual reports of subordinate lodge: Sec. 80.

Sec. 37. Repealed 1919.

ARTICLE IX.

Of Its Revenues and Their Sources.

Sec. 38. Revenues, whence derived.
39. Fees, what shall be charged.
40. Fees, when to be paid.
41. Contributions, what shall be levied.
42. Lodges, property of dissolved.

Revenues, whence derived.

Section 38. The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources:—

1st. From fees charged for dispensations, charters, diplomas, and other documents issued under its authority:

2d. From contributions levied upon the Lodges, which shall always be equal and uniform, in proportion to their membership and degrees conferred: and

3d. From the funds, dues, and proceeds of all property of dissolved Lodges within its jurisdiction.

Expenses of Grand Officers, etc.: Sec. 70, 71.
Funds of Subordinate Lodges: Sec. 88 et seq.

Fees, what shall be charged.

Sec. 39. The following shall be the fees charged as above:

1st. For a dispensation to form a new Lodge, the sum of seventy-five dollars:

2d. For a charter to perpetuate a Lodge, the sum of fifty dollars:

3d. Repealed. (1925.)

4th. For a dispensation to ballot for a candidate for the degrees, without the reference to a committee prescribed in Sec. 99, the sum of ten dollars:

5th. For a dispensation to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected candidate for the degrees, within a less period than the twelve months prescribed in Sec. 97, the sum of ten dollars:

6th. For a dispensation to receive and act upon the petition for degrees of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who may not possess the qualification of residence prescribed in Sec. 95, the sum of ten dollars: Separate dispensations must be issued, and separate fees paid, for each application to reballot on rejected candidates for the degrees, even though two or more dispensations are asked for by any one Lodge at one time.

7th. For a diploma of any kind, a sum to be fixed from time to time by the committee on accounts, except when issued for the widow or children of a deceased Mason, in which case there shall be no charge; but no diploma shall issue except upon the presentation to the Grand Secretary of a certificate from the Secretary of a Lodge, in one of the forms prescribed in Sections 233 and 234.

8th. For each copy of its printed proceedings for the current year other than the two copies to be sent to each subordinate Lodge, and those required for transmission abroad, for future binding, and for the use of the Grand Lodge at its next succeeding Annual Communication, the sum of one dollar.

9th. For any publication or blanks or other supplies ordered by Grand Lodge to be kept and sold

by the Grand Secretary, a sum to be fixed from time to time by the Committee on Accounts.

Committee on Accounts: Sec. 31.
Funds of Lodges: Secs. 87-89.

Fees, when to be paid.

Sec. 40. In no case shall either of the foregoing documents be issued until the fees therefor shall have been paid to the Grand Secretary.

Contributions, what shall be levied.

Sec. 41. The following contributions shall be paid as annual dues by each of the Lodges, whether chartered or under dispensation, at the time and in the manner provided in Sec. 80.

1st. For every degree it shall have conferred during the year, the sum of one dollar; and in addition thereto, the sum of $25.00 for the use and benefit of the Masonic Homes of California, for every candidate of its own Lodge upon whom it shall have conferred the first degree and for every member elected for affiliation or who joins in a petition to form a new Lodge upon a dimit, or certificate of standing or withdrawal, from a Lodge of a jurisdiction other than California. (Effective on and after February 1, 1927.)

The contributions for the use and benefit of the Masonic Homes shall be by the Lodge collected from the petitioners at the time of the receipt of their petition and shall be transmitted to the Grand Secretary on the first day of November, February, May and August of each year, subsequent to the initiation of such petition; and immediately upon receipt thereof the Grand Secretary shall pay the same over to the Grand Treasurer to be by him held subject to the order of the Trustees for the

use and benefit of the Homes. When the amount thus collected and so held shall be more than sufficient, in the judgment of the Trustees, to provide for the maintenance of the Homes and for such improvements as are then in progress or contemplated for the immediate future, the surplus shall be by them allocated to the Endowment Fund. (As amended 1921.)

2d. For each Master Mason borne upon its rolls at the date of its annual report, the sum of fifty cents; such per capita as the Grand Lodge shall levy at each communication for the support of the Masonic Homes of California; and the further sum of fifty cents per capita to constitute a building fund for said Homes. (1927.)

3d. For each Master Mason whose name is borne upon their rolls at the date of the annual returns, such sum as the Grand Lodge shall prescribe at each Annual Communication, which shall constitute a special fund to be denominated "The Representative Fund."

And the Grand Lodge may levy, in addition to the above, such other contributions as in its judgment may be required. Provided, nevertheless, that no contribution of any sort, in the nature of a per capita tax, shall be payable by a Lodge upon any Mason whose dues at the stated meeting in July of the calendar year in which such tax would otherwise be payable, shall have been remitted for the next preceding twelve months period, because of

the inability of such Mason to pay such dues. Each subordinate Lodge's annual report, in addition to any other matter required, shall contain a list of the names of Masons whose dues have been remitted, together with the cause of such remission, as to whom non-payment of per capita tax contribution is to be had. (As amended 1925.)

Lodges in arrears to be reported: Sec. 50, sub. 6.

Lodges, property of dissolved.

Sec. 42. In case of the dissolution of a Lodge, the Grand Secretary, or some brother by him duly authorized, shall at once proceed to receive its funds on hand, collect its outstanding dues, and dispose of its jewels, furniture, and other property of every kind, in such manner as shall seem to him most judicious; and he shall place the proceeds thereof, after the payment of all just debts and necessary expenses, among the funds of the Grand Lodge.

Grounds for dissolution: Sec. 130—134.
Property rights after forfeiture of charter: Sec. 134.

PART II.

Of the Grand Officers and Their Powers and Duties.

Article I. Of the Grand Master. Secs. 43—44.
II. Of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens. Secs. 45—46.
III. Of the Grand Treasurer. Secs. 47—49.
IV. Of the Grand Secretary. Secs. 50—53.
V. Of the Grand Lecturer and the Inspectors. Secs. 54—57.
VI. Of the Appointed Grand Officers. Secs. 58—69.
VII. Of the Expenses of the Grand Officers, Elected and Appointed, the Past Grand Masters, and the Members of Standing Committees. Secs. 70—71.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Grand Master.

Sec. 43. Powers.
44. Duties.

Powers.

Section 43. The Grand Master, during the interval between the Communications of the Grand Lodge, may exercise all its executive powers as defined in Sec. 9, except the granting of charters. By virtue of these, authority is given him, among other things:—

1st. To grant dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, under the regulations prescribed in Sec. 73.

2d. To grant dispensations for the holding elections of an officer or officers at times other than the regular period prescribed in Sec. 135, under the regulations provided in Sec. 138.

3d. To grant dispensations to ballot for and confer the degrees upon candidates without the reference of their applications to committees, as prescribed in Sec. 99, under the regulations provided in Sec. 106.

4th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions of rejected applicants for the degrees, within a less period than the twelve months prescribed in Sec. 97, under the regulations provided in Sec. 106.

5th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions for degrees of persons belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who may not possess the qualification of residence prescribed in Sec. 95, under the regulations provided in Sec. 107.

6th. To convene any Lodge, preside therein, inspect its proceedings, and compel its conformity to Masonic usage.

7th. To arrest the charter or dispensation of any Lodge, for good reasons shown, and suspend the operations thereof until the next Annual Communication.

8th. To suspend the Master of any Lodge from the exercise of the powers and duties of his offiec, for good reasons shown, until the next Annual Communication.

9th. To transfer, upon the request of a Master to whom charges of unmasonic conduct against a

Mason have been presented, the trial of the accused from the Lodge having jurisdiction by reason of his membership or residence, to some other Lodge to be named in his order, whenever, for the convenience of witnesses or other good cause, such transfer is, in his judgment, necessary or expedient; and to direct, in such case, that the charges and the order of transfer be transmitted to the Master of the Lodge to which such transfer shall be made; and that such Master, upon the receipt thereof, shall proceed in the manner and form provided in Sec. 188, et seq.

10th. To require the attendance of and information from any Grand Officer respecting matters appertaining to the duties of his office: and

11th. To appoint Representatives near other recognized Grand Lodges, and to receive and accredit Representatives from them.

Past Grand Officer, title applies to whom: Sec. 223.
Powers of master of Subordinate Lodge: Sec. 142.
Title of Grand Master applies to whom: Sec. 221.
Executive powers of Grand Lodge: Sec. 9.

Duties.

Sec. 44. It shall be the duty of the Grand Master:—

1st. To preside in the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and from his decisions in the chair there shall be no appeal.

2d. To present, at each Annual Communication a written message, therein setting forth all his official acts during the year, exhibiting the general condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem

necessary or expedient for the welfare of the craft:

3d. To constitute all chartered Lodges, either in person or by a duly authorized representative, in accordance with the ancient usages and regulations:

4th. To exercise a general and careful supervision over the craft, and see that the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge are strictly maintained, supported, and obeyed: and

5th. To discharge all the necessary executive functions of the Grand Lodge when that body is not in session.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens.

Sec. 45. Deputy Grand Master—Powers and duties.
46. Grand Wardens—Powers and duties.

Deputy Grand Master—Powers and duties.

Section 45. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master to assist the Grand Master in the discharge of his duties at all the Communications of the Grand Lodge, and, in his absence, to preside therein; and, in the event of the death of the Grand Master, or of his absence from the State, or of his inability from any cause to perform the functions of his office, the Deputy Grand Master shall succeed to and be charged with all his powers and duties.

Grand Wardens—Powers and duties.

Sec. 46. It shall be the duty of the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master at all the Communications of the Grand Lodge, and, in his absence and

that of the Deputy Grand Master, to preside therein in the order of their rank; and, in case of the death, absence from the State, or inability, as before, of both of their superiors, the Grand wardens shall, in the order of their rank, succeed to and be charged with all the powers and duties of the Grand Master.

Wardens of Subordinate Lodges: Sec. 147, 148.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Grand Treasurer.

Sec. 47. Duties.
48. Official bond.
49. Compensation.

Duties.

Section 47. It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer—

1st. To receive all moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge from the Grand Secretary; to give him duplicate receipts therefor; and to keep in proper books a just account thereof; and, from time to time, immediately upon the receipt of said moneys, to deposit the same to the credit of the Grand Lodge, in some bank or banks selected by the first three officers of this Grand Lodge. When a deposit is so made, a duplicate deposit tag shall be immediately transmitted by the Grand Treasurer to the Grand Master. The money shall be withdrawn from the bank only on checks, drafts, or orders signed by the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master and Grand Treasurer:

2d. To take charge of all other property of the Grand Lodge, except as provided in Sec. 50, and

keep an accurate account thereof; whenever any such property consists of bonds, or other evidences or securities for debt, the same shall be deposited in some bank or safe deposit company's vaults, selected as provided in subdivision one of this section; and shall only be withdrawn from such depository on the written order of the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer:

3d. To pay all orders drawn upon such funds and moneys, under such regulations as may be provided by the Grand Lodge.

4th. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and the Grand Master, when required, with the books and all necessary papers appertaining to his office; and also, if required by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, to attend, with such books and papers, upon any committee which may be appointed to act in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Grand Lodge: and

5th. To report, at each Anual Communication, a detailed account of his receipts and disbursements, with proper vouchers for the latter; and to present a statement of the existing condition of its property and finances.

Revenues of Grand Lodge: Sec. 38—42.
Treasurer of Subordinate Lodge: Sec. 149.

Official bond.

Sec. 48. He shall execute and file in the office of the Grand Master, within fifteen days after his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in

this Constitution, and, at the end of his term pay over and transfer to his successor all funds or property of the Grand Lodge which shall have come into his keeping.

Compensation.

Sec. 49. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Grand Secretary.

Sec. 50. Duties.
51. Official bond.
52. Compensation.
53. Assistant Grand Secretary.

Duties.

Section 50. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary—

1st. To record all the transactions of the Grand Lodge proper to be written; and to superintend the publication thereof, immediately after the close of each Communication, under such instructions as may be given by the Grand Lodge.

2d. To receive, duly file, and safely keep all papers and documents addressed or belonging to the Grand Lodge, and to present such as may require its actions, at each Annual Communication thereof.

3d. To keep the Seal of the Grand Lodge and affix the same, with his attestation, to all instruments emanating from that body, and also to all the written official acts of the Grand Master, when by him required:

4th. To collect all moneys due to the Grand Lodge, keep a correct account thereof in proper books, and pay the said money, within ten days after its receipt, to the Grand Treasurer.

5th. To report, at each annual communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him within the year, with a specific statement of the source whence they were derived; and to present therewith the receipts of the Grand Treasurer therefor. A detailed and itemized statement of the disbursements of Grand Lodge during the year shall be submitted to the Committee on Finance and a summary thereof shall be published with the Proceedings. (1922.)

6th. To report, at each Annual Communication, all Lodges which shall be in arrears to the Grand Lodge, or which shall have neglected or refused to comply with any provision of its Constitution and Regulations:

7th. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge and to submit copies thereof, at each Annual Communication, for its inspection:

8th. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and the Grand Master, when required, with the books and all necessary papers appertaining to his office:

9th. To keep his office, with all the books, papers, and archives of the Grand Lodge, in a fireproof building in the city of San Francisco; and to have the same open at least six hours each day, except Sundays and legal holidays, for the transaction of Masonic business.

10th. To keep in his office a full and complete list and record of all expulsions, suspensions, rejec-

tions and restorations, of which he shall be notified by the several Lodges; (1920)

11th. To issue notices of any Special Communication for important business ordered by the Grand Master, to each Lodge and Grand Officer within the jurisdiction:

12th. To transmit to any Lodge, which shall send him a certificate of membership and good standing of a deceased brother, in the form prescribed in Section 234, stating that he leaves a wife, child, or children, a Grand Lodge diploma for her, his, or their benefit, free of charge, when so requested by such Lodge:

13th. To take charge of the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its vacations:

14th. To act as Grand Librarian and take charge of the library of the Grand Lodge, under such regulations as it may prescribe:

15th. To report, at each Annual Communication, all unfinished business of the Grand Lodge; aud present to its notice all other matters as may properly come within his province:

16th. To draw warrants upon the Treasurer for all appropriations by the Grand Lodge, for all orders of the Grand Master, to meet cases of emergency that may arise in a recess of the Grand Lodge, and for accounts and claims which have been audited and approved by the Committee on Accounts: and

17th. To perform all such other duties, appertaining to his office, as the Grand Lodge may direct.

18th. To standardize all forms used by subordinate Lodges, keep on hand a supply of same, and furnish them to the Lodges at cost. (Added 1917.)

Duty as to trial records: Sec. 208.
Members of defunct Lodges, certificate for: Sec. 160.

Official bond.

Sec. 51. He shall execute and file in the office of the Grand Master, within fifteen days after his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in this Constitution.

Compensation

Sec. 52. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge may direct.

Assistant Grand Secretary.

Sec. 53. He may, with the approval of the Grand Master, appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary, for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and who shall be considered an appointed officer of the Grand Lodge and shall receive such compensation for his services as it may direct.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Grand Lecturer and the Inspectors.

Sec. 54. Grand Lecturer—Powers and duties.
55. Inspectors—Appointment—Districts—Certificates.
56. Inspectors—Powers and duties.
57. Inspectors—Must attend Lodge of Instruction—Pay.

Grand Lecturer—Powers and Duties—Pay.

Section 54. It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturer to teach the ritual and esoteric work to the Inspectors of the jurisdiction; to visit the several Inspection Districts and hold schools of instruction where most convenient, and not only to exemplify the adopted work, but to require conformity therewith. It shall also be his duty to require the Inspectors to examine all Masters-elect in so much of the Constitution, Edicts and Regulations of the Grand Lodge as refers to the government of subordinate Lodges, as well as in regard to their proficiency in the work and lectures, and to withhold certificates from all who refuse or neglect to make themselves proficient. And it shall be the further duty of the Grand Lecturer to render a report to the Grand Lodge at each Annual Communication, giving a full and explicit account of his services within the year, and setting forth the condition of Lodges throughout the jurisdiction. He shall have power to direct the Inspectors in the discharge of their duty, issue certificates to brethren who are proficient in the work and lectures adopted by the Grand Lodge and are qualified to act as Inspectors, and also to examine officers of Lodges and issue certificates to them. It shall be his duty to hold a Lodge, or Lodges, of Instruction for the benefit of the Inspectors and the Craft generally, immediately before, during, or immediately after, each annual communication of the Grand Lodge. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge shall direct.

Ritual: Sec. 121.

Certificate required prior to installation: Secs. 136, 137.

Inspectors—Appointment—Districts—Certificates.

Sec. 55. The Grand Master shall divide the jurisdiction into Districts, and shall appoint for each district an officer to be called Inspector, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed and a Past Master of this jurisdiction, and who shall, before entering upon his duties, produce a certificate from the Grand Lecturer that he is proficient in the work and lectures adopted by the Grand Lodge and is qualified to act as Inspector.

Inspectors—Powers and duties.

Sec. 56. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to visit each Lodge in his district whenever desired by any Lodge, or whenever he may deem it necessary for the faithful performance of his duties; to inspect the work and, if necessary, correct the same in accordance with the work as adopted by the Grand Lodge; and to report the working condition of each Lodge in his district to the Grand Lecturer on or before the first day of May in each year; and further, to examine the records and all the books of each Lodge, and the manner of transacting its business, making its returns and paying its Grand Lodge dues with reference to its conformity to our Constitution and Regulations, and report thereon to the Grand Master at the same time; also to instruct and qualify the officers of the Lodges of his district, issue certificates to such as are qualified where required by law. To require each of the Masters in his district to convene his Lodge for inspection, and report to the Grand Master any failing to do so; as well as any Master who fails to qualify within the proper time. On official

visits the Inspector shall be received with Grand Honors. Each Lodge shall pay such necessary expenses of the Inspector as may be incurred in performing the duties of the visitation herein required. (1924.)

As to Certificate to Master and Wardens before installation: Secs. 136, 137.
Certificate required prior to installation. Sec. 136, 137.

Inspectors—Must attend Lodge of Instruction—Pay.

Sec. 57. It shall also be the duty of each Inspector in this Jurisdiction to attend the Lodge of Instruction to be held by the Grand Lecturer immediately before, during, or immediately following, each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and he shall be allowed transportation from the Representative Fund in the same manner as is allowed the officers or the representatives of the Lodges; provided that he shall produce the certificate of the Grand Lecturer that he has attended the Lodge of Instruction. No inspector receiving pay from the Grand Lodge in any capacity, as a member or otherwise, shall receive any pay as Inspector. (1925.)

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Appointed Grand Officers.

Sec. 58. Grand Chaplain.
59. Grand Orator.
60. Grand Marshal.
61. Grand Standard Bearer.
62. Grand Sword Bearer.
63. Grand Bible Bearer.
64. Grand Deacons.
65. Grand Stewards.
66. Grand Pursuivant.
67. Grand Organist.
68. Grand Tyler.
69. Grand Tyler—Compensation.

Grand Chaplain.

Section 58. It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplain, during each Communication of the Grand Lodge, to perform such services, appertaining to his office, as may be required of him by the Grand Master.

Grand Orator.

Sec. 59. It shall be the duty of the Grand Orator, at each Annual Communication, to deliver an address to the Grand Lodge upon matters appertaining to the Craft.

Grand Marshal.

Sec. 60. It shall be the duty of the Grand Marshal—

1st. To proclaim the Grand officers at their installation and to make such other proclamations as by the Grand Master may be directed:

2d. To introduce the Representatives of other Grand Lodges and all visiting brethren of distinction: and

3d. To conduct all processions of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, and perform such other duties, proper to his office, as may be required.

Grand Standard Bearer.

Sec. 61. It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer to bear the Banner of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

Grand Sword Bearer.

Sec. 62. It shall be the duty of the Grand Sword Bearer to attend upon the Grand Master and bear

the Sword of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

Grand Bible Bearer.

Sec. 63. It shall be the duty of the Grand Bible Bearer to bear the Holy Writings in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

Grand Deacons.

Sec. 64. It shall be the duty of the Grand Deacons to assist the Grand Master and Grand Wardens in such manner as the ancient usages of the Craft prescribe.

Grand Stewards.

Sec. 65. It shall be the duty of the Grand Stewards to superintend the preparations for all festive occasions directed by the Grand Lodge.

Grand Pursuivant.

Sec. 66. It shall be the duty of the Grand Pursuivant—

1st. To guard the inner door of the Grand Lodge and communicate with the Grand Tyler without:

2d. To announce all applicants for admission by their names and proper Masonic titles, and see that all who enter wear the jewel and clothing proper to their rank:

3d. To allow none to withdraw who have not obtained permission so to do from the Grand Master: and

4th. To act as Assistant to the Grand Marshal in all processions of the Grand Lodge and at all public ceremonies.

Grand Organist.

Sec. 67. It shall be the duty of the Grand Organist to preside at the organ at the opening and closing of the Grand Lodge, and to conduct its music upon all occasions of ceremony when required.

Grand Tyler.

Sec. 68. It shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler—

1st. To guard the outer door of the Grand Lodge and communicate with the Grand Pursuivant within:

2d. To report all applicants for admission to the Grand Pursuivant and see that all who enter are duly authorized and properly clothed.

3d. To make suitable preparations for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and see that its hall is kept in proper condition during their continuance:

4th. To take charge of and safely keep the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its Communications: and

5th. To serve all notices and summonses, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

Compensation.

Sec. 69. The Grand Tyler shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Expenses of the Grand Officers, Elected and Appointed, the Past Grand Masters, and the Members of Standing Committees.

Sec. 70. Elective Grand Officers.
71. Past Grand Masters.

Elective Grand Officers.

Section 70. Each of the elective Grand Officers shall be entitled to receive payment for the amount of his necessary expenses in attending the Grand Lodge at any of its Communications; but in all cases the claims for such expenses shall be ascertained by the Committee on Finances, and be by it reported on, before allowance by the Grand Lodge.

Finance Committee: Sec. 29.

Past Grand Masters. Appointed Grand Officers, and Members of Committees.

Sec. 71. The Past Grand Masters, appointed Grand officers, chairmen of standing committees, and the members of the Jurisprudence, Policy and General Purposes, Grievances, Finance, Credentials, Pay of Members, Charters, and By-Laws Committees shall receive payment for their necessary expenditures for transportation to and from each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as ordered for the officers or representatives of Lodges; but no Grand officer, Past Grand Master, chairman or member of a committee, or officer or representative of a Lodge shall receive such payment in more than one of those

capacities, nor shall he receive it unless he shall have been in attendance at such communication from the first to the last day thereof, inclusive, unless excused by the Grand Lodge. (1924.)

PART III.

Of the Subordinate Lodges.

Article I. Of the Organization of a Lodge. Secs. 72—76.

II. Of the Powers and Duties of a Lodge, and of Its Funds and Property. Secs. 77—92.

III. Of Prohibitions. Secs. 93—129.

IV. Of the Dissolution of Lodges. Secs. 130—134.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Organization of a Lodge.

Sec. 72. How formed.

73. Dispensation for—Prerequisites.

74. Consent of nearest Lodge—Termination—Representation.

75. Charter, when may issue—When dispensation continued.

76. Of whom to consist.

How formed.

Section 72. A Lodge can be formed only by authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master, or of a charter from the Grand Lodge; and no charter shall be granted to any lodge until it shall have worked a time under dispensation, and shall have exhibited to the Grand Lodge satisfactory evidence of its Masonic capability. Provided, however, that if any Lodge duly chartered by any Grand Body recognized by this Grand Lodge, shall, with the consent and approval of such Grand Body, peti-

tion this Grand Lodge for a charter, this Grand Lodge shall have the power to direct a charter to issue to such Lodge upon such terms and in such manner as it shall deem proper without any dispensation having theretofore been issued.

Dissolution of lodges: Sec. 130—134.

Membership in lodge: Sec. 154 et seq.

Powers and duties of lodge: Sec. 77 et seq.

Dispensation for—Prerequisites.

Sec. 73. Upon the petition of twelve and not more than twenty-five Master Masons in good standing, accompanied by the dimits or certificates of the signers in the forms prescribed in Sections 159 and 161, being presented to the Grand Master, in the form prescribed in Section 235, he may in cases of manifest propriety and necessity grant them a dispensation to open and hold a Lodge at the place therein to be named, under such name as shall be approved by him, which shall not be the name of any living person or chartered Lodge, with power to make Masons and receive members by affiliation; and he shall therein appoint the Master and Wardens of the new lodge. The petition shall be accompanied by a recommendation from the Inspector of the district in which the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge is situated (if from a city or town where more than one Lodge exists, then from a majority of such Inspectors) setting forth in the form prescribed in Section 237, that the petitioners are all Master Masons in good standing, that the establishment of the new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of the order, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has

been provided therefor. In no case shall such dispensation be issued until after due proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Grand Master that written notice of sixty-five days of their intention to apply for a dispensation has been given by the petitioners to each Lodge, whose jurisdiction is to be affected by the new Lodge, setting forth the names of the petitioners in full with their present or former Masonic affiliations, the names of the proposed Master and Wardens, and the name of the proposed Lodge and location of its Lodge-room or hall. The petition shall also be accompanied by a certificate from an Inspector whom the Grand Master shall select, declaring that the Master and Wardens, proposed in such petition are fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry, to deliver entire the lectures thereunto appertaining, and are thoroughly proficient in those portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge which relate to the government of a Lodge. (1922.)

Form for Dispensation: Sec. 236.
Form of Certificate: Sec. 238.
Request for dimit, 161.

Consent of Inspectors—Termination—Representation.

Sec. 74. Provided, always, that whenever such recommendation is refused, the Grand Master may, if after full investigation, he deems it to be for the best interests of Masonry, grant such dispensation without any such recommendation having been given. Such dispensation shall terminate upon the first day of the month in which the next succeeding

Annual Communication shall be holden; and shall then be returned to the Grand Secretary, together with the by-laws, books of records, and returns of the new Lodge to that date. Such Lodge shall not be entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge; but a Lodge under dispensation may send delegates thereto, who may be admitted to seats and be permitted to speak, but shall have no vote. (1922.)

Charter, when may issue—When dispensation continued.

Sec. 75. Upon the return of the dispensation of a new Lodge, as above directed with a petition for a charter in the form prescribed in Section 239, if an examination of its work and proceedings shall prove satisfactory, and if it shall produce a certificate, as required in the preceding section, that the Master and Wardens proposed are each thoroughly skilled in the work and lectures, and if it shall also show that it is clear of all indebtedness, the Grand Lodge may order the issue of a charter to such Lodge, and assign it such name and number on the registry as shall be deemed proper; and such Lodge shall be duly constituted within sixty days thereafter, or its charter shall be forfeited. If the examination be not satisfactory, or such certificate and showing be not produced, the petition may be totally refused, or a continuance of the dispensation, until the next Annual Communication, may be ordered; but no such continuance shall be granted a second time.

Forfeiture of charter: Sec. 92.

Form of Charter: Sec. 240.

Of whom to consist.

Sec. 76. A Lodge shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Tyler, and such other officers as its by-laws may provide; together with as many members as it may find convenient.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Powers and Duties of a Lodge and of Its Funds and Property.

Sec. 77. Powers—Executive, Legislative, Judicial.
78. Meetings.
79. Misrepresentation in Grand Lodge.
80. Annual reports.
81. By-Laws, approval of.
82. Concurrent jurisdiction.
83. Boards of Relief.
84. Seal.
85. Official Communications to be read.
86. Books to be kept.
87. Funds and property.
88. Funds—How may be used.
89. Funds—Expenditures for social purposes.
90. Funds—Relief—Refunding.
91. Cosolidation.
92. Penalty for neglect of duty.
92A. Jurisdiction of lodges.

Sec. 77. Powers — Executive, Legislative, Judicial.

The powers and duties of a Lodge are such as are prescribed in its dispensation or charter, by the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and by the general regulations of Masonry; and they are defined as follows:—

1st. Executive.—In the direction and performance of its work, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge, under the control of the Master; and in all other

matters, in aid of the Master, who is the primary executive authority of the Lodge.

2d. **Legislative.**—Including all matters of legislation relative to its internal concerns, which shall not be in violation of the General Regulations of Masonry, the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or its own particular by-laws: and

3d. **Judicial.**—Embracing the exercise of discipline over its own members (except the Master), and all other Masons within its jurisdiction, and if it be a chartered and duly constituted Lodge the settlement of controversies between them; subject always to a revision by the Grand Lodge upon appeal.

Lodge must hold elections each year: Sec. 135.
Amendment of By-Laws: Sec. 81.
Powers and authority of Grand Lodge. Sec. 7 et seq.
Prohibitions: Sec. 93 et seq.
Jurisdiction of Lodge: Secs. 82, 92A, 95, 227.

Meetings.

Sec. 78. Each Lodge shall have not more than one stated meeting in each lunar month, which shall be designated as such in its by-laws. No called meeting shall ever be considered as a part of such stated meeting. No meeting shall be held on Sunday except for funeral services. No Lodge shall transact any business with a less number than seven present except the conferring of degrees. The Lodge must be opened in the place fixed by its charter or dispensation and at the appointed Lodge room therein. It may hold such other meetings as it may determine or the Master

shall direct; but no business of any kind except collections or appropriations for charity, conferring of degrees, ceremonial observances, electing a representative to the Grand Lodge, balloting for commissioners to try charges of unmasonic conduct, or to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, or to receive and act upon the application of a rejected candidate within less than twelve months after the date of his rejection shall be done at any other than a stated meeting, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Section 43. The stated meeting must be convened at the hour and on the day fixed in the by-laws. All business except the examination of candidates and conferring of the subordinate degrees shall be done in a Lodge of Master Masons. A Lodge cannot be opened either in stated or special or called meeting, nor can any work be done or business transacted except by or in the presence of, and under the direction of, the Master or one of the Wardens; but if, because of such absence, the Lodge cannot be opened for a funeral, any Mason may read the burial service. There can be no adjourned meeting and each meeting of a Lodge must be closed when the business which it is proposed to transact at that meeting has been concluded.

Communication of Grand Lodge: 11—16.
Removal of place of meeting: Sec. 93.
For Burials: Sec. 164.

Representation in Grand Lodge.

Sec. 79. Each chartered and duly constituted Lodge shall be represented in the Grand Lodge at

every Communication by one or more of its proper officers, or by a representative duly elected as provided in Section 225, which representative shall have credentials in the form provided in Section 245. And it may instruct its officers or its representatives relative to voting upon any proposition coming before the Grand Lodge. Each Lodge shall provide, in such manner as it may deem proper, for the payment of its officers or representatives in attending the communications of the Grand Lodge.

Voting and representation: Sec. 20—26.
Representative defined: Sec. 225.
Form of credentials: Sec. 245.

Annual reports.

Sec. 80. Each chartered Lodge shall transmit to the Grand Secretary a full and correct report of its transactions for the twelve months next preceding the first day of August in each year, within fifteen days thereafter, in such form as may be provided; and each Lodge under dispensation shall transmit a similar report from the date of its organization to the first day of October in each year, without delay. Every Lodge shall accompany such report with payment of its dues to the Grand Lodge, for those periods, as prescribed in Sec. 41.

By-Laws, approval of.

Sec. 81. Each Lodge shall transmit to the Grand Secretary a copy of its by-laws as soon as adopted; but no such by-laws, nor any subsequent amendments thereunto, shall be deemed valid until approved by the Grand Lodge, though they may be acted under until the next Annual Communication if approved by the Grand Master.

Form of certificate of amendment of by-laws: Sec. 250.

Concurrent Jurisdiction—Notice to Other Lodges.

Sec. 82. If two or more Lodges are located within the corporate limits of any city, town, or place, they shall have concurrent jurisdiction therein, and none of them shall confer the degrees for a smaller sum than fifty dollars without the consent of all. Any of them can receive and act on the petition for degrees of residents thereof, or nearer thereto than to any other place where a Masonic Lodge exists, and can waive jurisdiction thereon; but, if any of them shall refuse the waiver, no other can, within twelve months, act upon the request of the same person. Each of such Lodges has separate jurisdiction over its own members, and concurrent jurisdiction over all Masons, not members of one of them, who reside in such city, town or place, or nearer thereto than to any other place where a Lodge exists, and each shall within ten days after receipt of an application by the Lodge notify such other Lodge or Lodges of any application it may receive for the Degrees or for affiliation. (1924.)

Sec. 82a. Anything in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, without any waiver of any sort being sought or obtained, a petition for the degrees of Masonry may be presented by any person otherwise qualified to receive the degrees, if such person shall reside within ten miles of the Lodge room of the Lodge to which such petition is addressed. If such petitioner shall reside in territory within the concurrent jurisdiction of two or more Lodges, pursuant to the terms of this Section or otherwise, then the procedure to be followed in acting upon such petition shall be that prescribed in cases of concurrent jurisdiction. (1926.)

Penal jurisdiction of Lodge: Sec. 188.
Grand Lodge may specially fix jurisdiction: Sec. 92A.

Boards of Relief.

Sec. 83. Such Lodges may form a Board of Relief for the purpose of properly relieving the dis-

tress of visiting Masons, their widows and orphans, under a compact to be agreed upon among themselves and approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master before becoming effective, wherein they may provide, among other things, for paying the expenses of the work in such manner as shall seem proper. Such boards shall report annually to the Grand Lodge showing their work, receipts and disbursements in detail, specifying separately what, if any, has been expended for relief of non-affiliated Masons, their widows and orphans, therein sojourning, of this and other jurisdictions, and how much thereof, if any, has been repaid. This Grand Lodge will not appropriate any of its funds to any such board not so reporting, nor unless it shall have been shown that its actual expenses have been borne by the lodges constituting it. (As amended 1915.)

Right of Master Mason to relief: Sec. 163.

Seal.

Sec. 84. Each chartered Lodge shall, within two months from the date of its charter, provide a suitable seal, bearing such devices as may be deemed proper, and having inscribed thereon the name and number of the Lodge, the date of its charter, and the place of its location; and all documents or papers of every kind whatsoever, emanating from such Lodge, or from its Master or Secretary in his official capacity, shall bear the impress of such seal or be considered null and of no effect.

Secretary to keep and affix: Secs. 128, 150, sub. 5.

Official Communications to be read.

Sec. 85. Each Lodge shall have all official communications from the Grand Master or Grand Sec-

retary read in open Lodge at the stated meeting next following their receipt.

Books to be kept.

Sec. 86. Each Lodge shall provide the several books prescribed in Sections 151 and 152, to be kept by its Secretary, which shall be prepared in accordance with forms to be provided.

Funds and property.

Sec. 87. A Lodge must retain the control of its own funds and property. It cannot incorporate or intrust any of its funds or property to a corporation formed within itself—except that its members may incorporate for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a hall for its use, and incidentally for rental purposes, and it may hold stock in such corporation. It may through Trustees provided for in a standing resolution, who shall always be under its control, hold, mortgage, sell and otherwise dispose of its property and funds, which may be invested and re-invested as the Lodge shall direct. No money, except that dispensed by the charity committee and that due the Grand Lodge, shall be drawn without its express consent appearing in the record, and no warrant shall be drawn therefor, unless there are sufficient funds to meet it, except in extreme cases of Masonic necessity or charity.

Contributions to Board of Relief: Sec. 83.

Funds—How may be used.

Sec. 88. The funds, whether derived from fees, dues, rental, profit or otherwise, are trust funds set apart for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Lodge and for the special calls for charity for which it was instituted (except that where funds

are donated and accepted in trust for any proper specific purpose they may be used for it.) The Lodge cannot, by amendment to its by-laws or otherwise, use or permit the use of its funds or property or any part of them for any other thing whatsoever; nor can the funds or property be divided with the members, even with those withdrawing to form a new Lodge nor with the new Lodge thus formed. **Provided**, that a subordinate Lodge may in its discretion appropriate from its funds any amount for the purchase of a Past Master's jewel for its retiring Master and for floral pieces for a deceased brother. (As amended 1919.)

Revenues of Grand Lodge: Sec. 38—42.
Soliciting donations: Sec. 127.

Funds—Expenditures for social purposes.

Sec. 89. Excepting, however, that the Lodge may expend 20 per cent of its total revenue for purposes of refreshments and the promotion of Fraternal intercourse. (As amended 1921.)

Funds—Relief—Refunding.

Sec. 90. Each Lodge shall see to it, even if it require all of its funds and property, that the needy brethren of its own membership and neighborhood are not suffered to want or to be made a burden to others. It shall refund to any Masonic Lodge or Board of Relief in the jurisdiction all moneys expended for its own needy members, not to exceed twenty-five dollars in any one case, unless the excess be authorized by the Master of the Lodge in whose behalf the relief is granted. It must relieve its own members, their widows and orphans, when in distress, regardless of their place of residence.

Consolidation.

Sec. 91. Two or more Lodges, located near each other, may consolidate into one upon such terms as may be agreed upon by themselves; but, of such proposed consolidation the members of each Lodge shall have at least three months' notice before the stated meeting at which such proposition is to be acted upon, and it shall require the assent, in writing, of at least three-fourths of all the members of each Lodge to adopt such proposal for consolidation. The Lodge thus formed may bear the name and number of one of the Lodges composing it, in which case it may retain the charter and seal of that Lodge; or it may bear the name of one and the number of another of such Lodges, and shall then receive a new charter, without charge, and provide a new seal; or it may have an endorsement of the authorization of such consolidation by the Grand Lodge made upon the charter of one of the component Lodges. No such consolidation, however, shall go into effect until all the proceedings relative thereto shall have been submitted to and approved by the Grand Lodge or by the Grand Master during the intervals between the Communications of the Grand Lodge. (As amended 1915.)

Provided, that if the Grand Master finds that it is impracticable to hold such meeting, or to secure the requisite written consents, he may approve the consolidation upon the written consent of not less than a majority of the members of the Lodge. (As amended 1919.)

See form for Consolidation, page 222.

Penalty for neglect of duty.

Sec. 92. For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed upon a Lodge in this Constitution, its charter may be suspended or forfeited; and for the neglect or violation of any duty herein imposed upon a Secretary, his Lodge shall be held responsible.

Trial of Lodge: Secs. 184—7.

Jurisdiction of Lodges.

Sec. 92A. If it be made to appear to the Grand Lodge that special circumstances require that in the case of any particular Lodge or Lodges the general rules as to the territory over which such Lodge or Lodges shall have jurisdiction should not apply, the Grand Lodge may by resolution define the territory over which such Lodge or Lodges shall have jurisdiction. When such a resolution is adopted the Lodge or Lodges therein named shall thenceforth have exclusive jurisdiction over the territory therein described, and shall have no jurisdiction, exclusive or concurrent, over any other territory or over any Mason not a member of said Lodge or Lodges, residing outside of such territory. The provisions of Section 82 shall no longer be applicable to such Lodge or Lodges. No such resolution shall be adopted except upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, and after reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence and report thereon. Notice of the application for any such resolution, with a precise statement of the boundaries of the proposed territory, shall be given by the applicant Lodge or Lodges at least thirty days prior to the commencement of the annual communication of

the Grand Lodge at which the same is to be made, to each Lodge whose jurisdiction will be affected by the proposed resolution. Such resolution may be repealed or modified at any subsequent annual communication of the Grand Lodge; provided, that no modification enlarging the territory included shall be adopted except upon compliance with all the conditions prescribed for an original resolution. As long as such resolution continues in force, the provisions of this section shall, as to such Lodge or Lodges, be paramount to all other provisions of this Constitution in the matter of jurisdiction. (1912, p. 213.)

ARTICLE III.

Of Prohibitions.

Sec. 93. Removal of place of meeting.
94. Candidate—Qualifications — Physical, moral and political.
95. Candidate—Residence—Jurisdiction.
96. Candidate — Jurisdiction, waiver of — Army and navy.
97. Candidate—Jurisdiction after rejection.
98. Candidate—Form of application.
99. Candidate—Investigating committee.
100. Candidate—Report of committee.
101. Candidate—Withdrawal—Report of committee—Balloting.
102. Candidate—Members present must vote.
103. Candidate—Ballot, how conducted.
104. Candidate—Ballot, correcting mistake in—Withdrawal of petition.
105. Candidate—Unfavorable ballot — Discussion —Divulging.
106. Candidate—Ballot, dispensation for.
107. Candidate—Army and navy.
108. Candidate—Objection before initiation.
109. Candidate—Objection after initiation.
110. Candidate—Procedure.
111. Candidate—Decision of Lodge.
112. Advancement—Proficiency required.

113. Advancement—In another Lodge.
114. Fees for degrees.
115. Degrees, restrictions on conferring.
116. Masonic clothing, restrictions on wearing.
117. Suspension for non-payment of dues—Notice.
118. Suspension — How declared — How restored before two years.
119. Suspension—How restored after two years.
120. Suspension—Duty of Secretary—Penalty.
121. Ritual—Lectures—what authorized.
122. Affiliation.
123. Burial of duelist.
124. Masonic intercourse, restrictions as to.
125. Visiting — Rights — Restrictions — Avouchment.
126. Annual returns and dues—Penalty for default.
127. Donation of fees—Circulars—Decoration of altar.
128. Dues—Uniform receipts—Remitting—Assessments.
129. Life membership, how acquired.

Removal of place of meeting.

Section 93. No Lodge shall remove its place of meeting from that named in its dispensation or charter, unless notice shall have been given at a stated meeting that a resolution for such removal will be offered at the next succeeding one, nor unless such resolution shall have been adopted by the voters of at least two-thirds of the members present at such succeeding stated meeting; nor shall such removal then take place until the action of the Lodge shall have been approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

Powers and duties of Lodge. Sec. 77—92.

Candidate—Qualifications—Physical, moral and political.

Sec. 94. No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive an application for the degrees of Masonry un-

less the applicant be a man; no woman nor eunuch; free born, being neither a slave nor the son of a bond woman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, and physically able to conform substantially to what the several degrees respectively require of him.

Application for affiliation: Sec. 122.

Candidate—Residence—Jurisdiction—Students.

Sec. 95. Nor unless he shall have been a resident within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge during twelve months, and within the jurisdiction of the Lodge (i. e., nearer thereto than to any other Lodge existing under this Grand Lodge) during six months next preceding the date of his application. If, however, the jurisdiction of a Lodge shall include a college, university or other institution of like character and standing, the jurisdiction of such a Lodge shall include jurisdiction concurrently with any other Lodge or Lodges having territorial jurisdiction over any candidate who at the time of application is an officer, instructor or student therein, and who, in addition to having Masonic residence in California, shall have been regularly enrolled in such college, university or similar institution for six months continuously preceding the date of his application. The special jurisdiction conferred by this section shall not be subject to waiver on the part of the Lodge enjoying it. (1923.)

Concurrent jurisdiction: Sec. 82.
Penal jurisdiction of Lodge: Sec. 188.
See Section 82a.

Candidate—Jurisdiction, waiver of—Army and navy.

Sec. 96. Except that in the case of one who has the qualification of residence, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides may, upon his request in writing and for good cause shown, authorize another Lodge to receive and act upon his application. The Master shall receive the request, and a committee shall be appointed to investigate as to whether or not the Lodge actually possesses jurisdiction, and whether or not the reasons alleged for the request are good and sufficient; which committee shall report at the next stated meeting. The request may be granted by majority vote; and except in the case of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, whose application, though he have not that qualification of residence, may be received by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Section 43. (1926.)

Receiving degree in another lodge: Sec. 155.

Request of resident for permission to receive degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Permission to Lodge in another jurisdiction: Sec. 155.

Candidate—Jurisdiction after rejection.

Sec. 97. Nor shall any Lodge receive such application from any person who, within twelve months next preceding, shall have been rejected by any Lodge, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Section 43.

Candidate—Form of application.

Sec. 98. All such applications, as well as those for affiliation, shall be in writing, signed by the applicant, and recommended by at least two mem-

bers of the Lodge in the forms prescribed in Sections 246 and 247. And those for degrees, shall not be received unless the applicant shall have answered in his own hand writing the questions which are annexed to and part of the form prescribed in said Section 246 hereof.

Application of resident of this jurisdiction receiving degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Candidate—Investigating committee.

Sec. 99. No Lodge shall ballot upon any application for degrees or affiliation, except by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Section 43, until it shall have been referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to make strict examination into the moral, mental, physical and other proper qualifications of the applicant, and to report thereon to the Master at the next stated meeting, unless further time be granted.

Candidate—Report of committee.

Sec. 100. Which report shall set forth in detail the facts ascertained respecting the applicant and the conclusion of the committee, which conclusion shall be read to the Lodge. The facts ascertained shall be read when directed by the Master, or when request therefor is made by any member of the Lodge. The names of the members of the Committee shall not be made known except to the Master and the Secretary. (1924.)

Candidate—Withdrawal—Report of committee—Balloting.

Sec. 101. An application is received when it is read by the Secretary at a stated meeting, unless

by a majority vote the Lodge declines to receive it, and no application shall be withdrawn after it has been received except as is hereinafter provided in Section 104, or except also if the applicant shall have removed from the jurisdiction of the Lodge after filing his application, in which latter event the application may be withdrawn if the applicant so desires and the Lodge consents. If the report of the committee, or any member thereof, be unfavorable, no ballot shall be had, but the Master shall upon the reception of such report, declare the candidate rejected. If the report of the committee, or a majority thereof, be favorable, and no objection has been made by any member of the Lodge, a secret ballot shall be had at once, without any postponement, by use of cubes and white balls; if any objection has been made, no ballot shall be had unless such objection be withdrawn, and unless withdrawn within sixty days such objection shall have the effect of a rejection by ballot and shall be so reported to the Grand Secretary. A committee need not be appointed, or if appointed need not act, after an objection is received, unless the objection be withdrawn. If an objection be made the Master shall report the fact at the next stated meeting of the Lodge and the sixty-day period shall commence to run from the date of such meeting. The ballot box shall be prepared by placing therein a sufficient number of cubes and white balls, one-third of the whole number being cubes. It shall then be presented to the Master for inspection. (1927.)

Candidate—Members present must vote.

Sec. 102. No member of a Lodge, when present,

shall be excused or permitted to refrain from voting upon a ballot for affiliation or for the degree of Masonry.

Candidate—Ballot, how conducted.

Sec. 103. When more than one candidate is to be balloted on at the same meeting, a separate ballot must be had on each, unless the alternative method provided in section 103½ be used. If during the balloting, objection be made that the ballot box is not properly prepared, the Master must, before announcing the result of the ballot, examine it, and if not properly prepared, he must at once rectify the error and have a proper ballot taken. It shall require an unanimous ballot of the members present to elect. Before the ballot is taken there may be such discussion of the qualifications of the candidate and of the propriety of receiving him into the Lodge as may seem proper.

Group Balloting.

Sec. 103½. The following alternative method of balloting may be employed at the option of the Master where three or more petitions are to be balloted upon: The Master shall read the names of the petitioners with the essential information about each, as supplied by the petition and as furnished by the committee of investigation; after which a ballot shall be taken in the usual manner on the petitioners collectively, and if no black ball appears, each petitioner shall be declared elected. If one or more black balls appear, the Master may either direct an individual ballot or divide the names of the petitioners into groups, and the Lodge shall proceed to ballot in the usual manner on each individual or on each group. The Master shall de-

clare each petitioner in a group elected if no black ball appear. The subdivision into groups and this procedure shall continue until an individual ballot shall have been taken if necessary and all petitioners shall have been balloted upon. Where an individual ballot is taken, nothing herein contained shall modify the method of balloting on individual petitioners as elsewhere provided for in this Constitution. (As amended 1920.)

Candidate—Ballot, correcting mistakes in—Withdrawal of petition.

Sec. 104. If but one cube appear in the ballot-box the Master, without declaring the result, shall at once order a second ballot for the purpose of correcting a possible mistake, which ballot shall be the last; but in no case, after one ballot has been had, shall any discussion be permitted in the Lodge before the second ballot is had, nor shall the second ballot be postponed to another meeting of the Lodge. If the committee find the applicant disqualified in consequence of insufficient residence or physical disability, or because his petition has been received within twelve months after his rejection by a Lodge and find no other objection to him, they shall make a special report thereupon; in which case the Master may direct the withdrawal of the application without further action, and such direction shall be entered upon the record.

Candidate—Unfavorable ballot—Discussion—Divulging.

Sec. 105. There shall be no discussion regarding an unfavorable ballot, and no member of a Lodge shall be required, requested, or allowed to divulge his vote upon a ballot for affiliation or for the de-

grees of Masonry, nor to assign reasons for such vote, if it be known, except to the Master, for the purpose of correcting a mistake.

Candidate—Ballot, dispensation for.

Sec. 106. No dispensation shall be issued to a Lodge to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, as provided for in the preceding Section 99, nor to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected applicant within less than twelve months after the date of such rejection, unless the application therefor be made by the Lodge, by an unanimous vote, by ballot; and of the meeting to be holden under such dispensation, and the purpose thereof, the members of the Lodge shall have due notice.

Candidate—Army and navy.

Sec. 107. No dispensation shall be issued to a Lodge to receive and act upon the petition for degrees of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who has not the qualification of residence prescribed in Section 95 of this Article, unless the application therefor be made by the Lodge by an unanimous vote, by ballot; and should such dispensation be issued, the petition shall take the usual course of reference and ballot in the Lodge.

Candidate—Objection before initiation.

Sec. 108. No Lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees; but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if, at any time before his initiation, objection be made by any member, he shall not receive the degree until such objection shall have been withdrawn; and such objection shall, unless withdrawn with sixty days,

have the effect of a rejection by ballot and shall be so reported to the Grand Secretary.

Withdrawal of petition: Sec. 101.

Candidate—Objection after initiation.

Sec. 109. After his initiation, but before being passed, or after passing, before being raised, any member may, orally or in writing, make objection to his advancement privately to the Master, stating the cause therefor.

Objection after initiation—Procedure.

Sec. 110. If no cause is assigned, the Master may disregard the objection and proceed to confer the remaining degree or degrees. If the cause assigned seems insufficient to the Master, he shall state the matter to the Lodge at its next stated meeting, and the Lodge shall then decide, by majority vote taken in the usual manner, whether or not further investigation shall be made. If, however, the objection seems to the Master to be sufficient or to merit investigation, or if the Lodge shall so decide, the Master shall appoint a committee to inquire into the cause of the objection, fix the time and place for its meeting, have the objector and the candidate notified thereof, and Masons whose statements seem necessary or proper summoned then and there to appear. The committee shall meet at the time and place fixed. The Master shall, ex. officio, be a member and chairman thereof, and the Secretary, or a brother appointed in his place, shall record the proceedings. Any statements made shall be taken down in narrative or other form by the Secretary or, at the Master's option, by a sten-

ographer qualified as prescribed in section 200 hereof. The committee may adjourn from time to time, and shall have entire charge of the investigation. It may hear the statements privately or in the presence of the objector and candidate or either of them, and neither shall be allowed any objection to the committee or its methods. It may take the statements of Masons or persons not Masons in such manner as may to it seem proper. It shall report at the next stated meeting (unless further time be given by the Master or the Lodge), stating fully the cause of objection and its conclusions thereon. The statements upon which the report is based shall be read in the Lodge, if required.

Objection after initiation—Decision of Lodge.

Sec. 111. Upon the reception of such reports, if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and Masonic one (the vote being taken by secret ballot upon slips of paper having written thereon "Yes" or "No"), the Lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made; and if it shall decide that the cause assigned is not a valid and Masonic one, the Master shall not allow the same objection to be made a second time. The decision is final, and no appeal may be taken therefrom. If the objection is sustained, the part of the

fee for the degree or degrees not taken by the candidate shall be returned to him.

Request for degrees from another Lodge: Sec. 155.
When is petition received: Sec. 101.

Advancement—Proficiency required.

Sec. 112. No Lodge shall advance an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft to a higher degree until, after a strict examination in open Lodge, he shall have given satisfactory evidence that he is entirely proficient and well qualified in that or those which he has already taken. Any number of candidates may be examined at any meeting, but not more than five shall be examined at any one time. Such examination shall be held in front of the East. (1922.)

Advancement—In another Lodge.

Sec. 113. And no Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft shall be advanced to a higher degree in any Lodge other than that in which he shall have received those, or either of those degrees, unless by the official consent of such Lodge, if it then be in existence and be within the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada.

Request for advancement procedure: Sec. 155.
Advancement of resident of this juridiction receiving degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Fees for degrees.

Sec. 114. No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall confer the three degrees for a smaller fee than thirty dollars, and the sum of twenty dollars as provided in subdivision 1st of Section 41, and in every case the entire fee for the degrees shall accompany the

application, else such application shall not be received. **Provided,** however, that, if the applicant has already received the first degree, or the first and second degrees, in another Lodge, the fee to accompany his application for the remaining degrees or degree shall be such proportion of the fee for all the degrees as the by-laws of the Lodge may prescribe.

Fees of Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction: Sec. 82.

Remission and donation of fees: Sec. 127.

Fee may be charged for resident of this jurisdiction receiving degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Fees may be charged for granting permission to a resident of this jurisdiction to receive degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Fees of Lodge having concurrent jurisdiction: Sec. 82.

Degrees, restrictions on conferring.

Sec. 115. No Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall confer any degree of Masonry on Sunday, nor shall it confer degrees upon more than five candidates at any one meeting; nor shall it confer more than one degree upon any one candidate at any one meeting; nor shall it confer either of the degrees upon more than one candidate at a time; nor shall it confer more than five degrees in any one day. (As amended 1916.)

Masonic clothing, restrictions on wearing.

Sec. 116. No Lodge, nor any Mason, shall appear in Masonic clothing in any public procession or at any public meeting or place, except for the burial of a brother or for the performance of some other strictly Masonic duty or ceremony.

Suspension for non-payment of dues—Notice.

Sec. 117. No Lodge shall expel a member for the non-payment of dues; but, in case any member shall have refused or neglected to pay his regular dues during a period of twelve months, he shall be notified by the Secretary, either by registered letter deposited in the U. S. Post Office addressed to him at his last known address, or by actual service of notice, duly certified by the Tyler, that unless at the next stated meeting either his dues be paid, or sickness or inability to pay be shown as the cause of such refusal or neglect, he will be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Member may be suspended for non-payment of dues: Sec. 166.

Suspension—How declared—How restored before two years.

Sec. 118. If neither of these things be done, he shall at such stated meeting, be declared by the Master to be suspended, unless for special reasons shown the Lodge shall remit his dues or grant him further time for their payment: But any Mason thus suspended who shall at any time pay the arrearages due at the time of his suspension, together with such further dues as would, had he retained his membership, have accrued against him to the date of such payment, or who shall have had such arrearages and dues remitted by his Lodge, shall by either of these acts be restored.

Remitting dues annually: Sec. 128.

Suspension—How restored after two years.

Sec. 119. Provided, that should any member suspended for non-payment of dues neglect for the

period of two years to pay said dues or have the same remitted by his Lodge, said member shall not be restored except by a three-fourths vote by ballot of all the members present at the next stated meeting after the petition for restoration is presented.

Suspension—Duty of Secretary—Penalty.

Sec. 120. Any Secretary failing or neglecting to comply with the requirements of the section relative to notifying delinquents, shall be subject to discipline by his Lodge for neglect of duty.

Ritual—Lectures, what authorized.

Sec. 121. No Lodge shall receive lectures from any person who is not duly authorized by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master. The ritual now taught by the Grand Lecturer and recognized by the Grand Lodge must be adhered to by all Lodges and Masons in this Jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge alone has power to authorize any changes therein for the purpose of having it remain as it was handed down from time immemorial. No degree shall be conferred except in conformity therewith, and all propositions looking to any change in the ritual will be denied consideration in the Grand Lodge. Provided, however, anything in this section to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Lodges in this jurisdiction whose long-established ritualistic work is in part a departure from the uniform ritual of this jurisdiction, may continue to perform such work as the same is now being performed, in so far as the same may not be disapproved by the Grand Master and the Grand Lecturer. (This affects Parfaite Union No. 17, Vallee de France No. 329, and Lodge

le Progres de l'Oceanie No. 371.) (As amended 1916.)

Grand Lecturer, powers and duties: Sec. 54.

Affiliation.

Sec. 122. No Lodge shall receive an application for affiliation unless it be accompanied by:

1st. A dimit, or if the applicant be a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, a receipt for dues and demand for a dimit as provided by section 161; or

2d. If the applicant be a member of a Lodge in another jurisdiction, a certificate from his Lodge that a dimit will be issued on notice of his election to membership in a Lodge of this jurisdiction, or

3d. A proper dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member, or a satisfactory explanation in writing of his inability to furnish such dimit; together with.

4th. The affiliation fee, if any, required by the by-laws of the Lodge, and the sum, if any, required by section 165, and the sum of twenty-five dollars as required by subdivision 1st of section 41; nor unless the applicant shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Master of the Lodge that he is a Master Mason. The applicant may apply to any Lodge in the jurisdiction and if rejected may apply again as often as he chooses to do so. (1927.)

Note: An application for membership from one of another jurisdiction must be accompanied by a dimit.

As to affiliation of resident of this jurisdiction receiving degrees in another jurisdiction: Sec. 124.

Duty to apply for affiliation: Sec. 165.

Right to withdraw: Sec. 159.

Burial of duelist.

Sec. 123. No Lodge shall bury with Masonic honors any Mason who has fallen in a duel.

Masonic intercourse, restrictions as to.

Sec. 124. No Lodge shall recognize any Body, purporting to be a Masonic Lodge, which shall be holden within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of any State or Territory of the United States without authority from such Grand Lodge; nor shall any Lodge, or any member thereof, admit or hold Masonic intercourse with a member of any such Body, with an expelled or suspended Mason, with an illegal Lodge, with any person who has received degrees therein or is a member thereof, nor with any Mason not acknowledged as such by this Grand Lodge, or recognize as a Mason any person who, being at the time a resident of this State, has received, or claims to have received, the degrees of Masonry from any source beyond the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, without proper permission, until the Lodge nearest his place of residence shall have received him as a member. The proper permission, above mentioned, may only be given by the Lodge nearest his place of residence, and in the manner necessary for an election to receive the degrees.

Waiver of jurisdiction in this State: Sec. 96.

Visiting—Rights—Restrictions—Avouchment.

Sec. 125. No Lodge shall admit a visitor without due inquiry or examination, nor unless he can and does produce written evidence, under the seal of his Lodge, that he is in good standing therein, and shall prove himself to be a Master Mason either by private examination under the test oath or by avouchment under the following restrictions: No Mason shall vouch for a visiting brother unless he shall have sat with him in open Lodge, or has examined

him under proper authority, or, in case a member of one Lodge has sat in open Lodge with a visiting brother, such brother, so sitting, can vouch for such visiting brother to a member of any other Lodge, all three being present, and such brother to whom such avouchment is made can then vouch for such visiting brother to the Master of his Lodge. Private examinations and lecturing a visitor in the work, without authority, are both forbidden. Nor shall a visitor be admitted if there be, in the opinion of the Master, a valid objection made to such admission by a member of the Lodge. Such objection shall be made privately to the Master, stating the reason therefor. The Master's decision thereon shall be final, and he shall not disclose to the visitor, any member, or any other person the name of the brother objecting, but shall privately inform the visitor that a brother objects. The right to visit Masonically is not an absolute one, but a favor which any lawful Mason, in good standing, has the right to ask, but which the Lodge may refuse. No Mason shall visit a Lodge without being satisfied of its lawful authority. All Lodges are required to show a visitor their charter if requested so to do. The Master may, at any time, in his discretion, request the visitors to retire, and should do so when the private affairs of the Lodge are under discussion.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: That this new section may not be misunderstood, it is thought proper to state that while private examinations are forbidden by the section yet, such examinations are only forbidden as the prerequisite to vouching for a brother and admitting him as a visitor. Of course, it is to be understood that, when a Mason applies to another for immediate relief, it is not intended to forbid the brother to whom such application is made, from satisfying himself that the

person so applying is a Mason before he shall treat him as such by granting this relief.

Historically, it will be interesting to say, that the definition of the right to visit contained in this section is taken from sections 26 and 149 of Anderson's Manual, and that Dr. Mackey in his work on Masonic Jurisprudence, written in 1859, criticises this definition of the right to visit. After reading his explanation and the section quoted from our California Decisions, we in California need not fear to stay by our own law on the subject, as it certainly is, at least, as intelligently expressed as Dr. Mackey's, and considering the fact that it has been the law in this jurisdiction since 1885 we in California can still adhere to it.

Member, right to attend meetings: Sec. 156.

Annual returns and dues—Penalty for default.

Sec. 126. No Lodge, which shall have failed to make its annual returns, with payment of its dues, as provided in Section 80, and in Section 150, shall be entitled to representation at the next Annual Communication.

Penalty for non-payment of dues by member: Secs. 117—120, 166.

Penalty for non-payment of dues to Grand Lodge: Sec. 6.

Donation of fees—Circulars—Decoration of altar.

Sec. 127. No Lodge shall confer the degrees of Masonry gratuitously, nor shall it donate such fees back to the candidate under any pretext whatever. Provided, however, that if the candidate shall die before receiving the degrees or any of them and the fees shall not have been forfeited under the provisions of the by-laws, the Lodge shall return to the legal representatives of the candidate the sum fixed by the by-laws for the degree or degrees not conferred. (As amended 1921.) Nor shall any Lodge, by circular or otherwise, solicit pecuniary assistance from Lodges or Masons of this or other jurisdictions, without the permission of the Grand

Master. Nor shall any Mason circulate here a petition asking financial aid for any matter or thing whatever, not Masonic, however worthy it may be. Nor shall any Lodge send out any circular or other communication to Lodges or Masons concerning legislation to be brought before the Grand Lodge, without the permission of the Grand Master. Nor shall any Lodge send out any circular or other Communication to Lodges or Masons concerning the election of officers in the Grand Lodge. There is no Masonic authority for decorating the altar of the Lodge with any flag of any country. (As amended 1920.)

Dues—Uniform receipts—Remitting—Assessments.

Sec. 128. No Lodge shall charge or collect as its annual dues from members less than nine dollars. The only receipt for dues to be used by the Lodge shall be a uniform one prepared by the Grand Secretary and sold by him. Dues shall commence with the first day of the month next following the conferring of the third degree, or the election to membership in the case of affiliation where the dimit is filed with the application, or in the event that the dimit is filed following election to membership by affiliation, then with the first day of the month next following such filing. No Lodge shall by amendment to its by-laws, resolution or otherwise, remit the dues of its members or any of them for any stated period or in advance, but it may annually remit the accrued dues of those of its members who render special service for the Lodge or who are unable to pay them. No Lodge shall levy any extra assessment on its members. (1924.)

Impress of Seal required: Sec. 84.

Remitting dues after notice, 118.
Remitting dues after suspension, 118—119.
Seal of Lodge, duty of Secretary to affix: Sec. 84.

Life Membership—How provided.

Sec. 129. Provided, that the Lodge, by the adoption of a standing resolution to that effect, which resolution shall not be acted upon at the stated meeting at which it is introduced, nor until notice in writing thereof shall have been forwarded by mail to every member, may provide for a system of life membership, which shall forever exempt the member from the payment of dues therein. Said resolution shall provide that no life membership shall be granted except upon payment of a sum of money named therein, which sum shall, in case the annual dues are $12.00, be not less than the sum of $150.00, and the minimum amount to be proportionately greater or less as the dues are greater or less, and shall further provide that all amounts paid for life membership shall be invested only in such reputable banks of deposit, or in such bonds of the United States, State of California, or some County, City and County, City or Town, thereof, or in such other first-class stocks, bonds or securities as may be directed by the Lodge, and approved by the Master, and that only the income thereof shall be used by the Lodge, the original amounts to be forever kept and maintained as and for a permanent Life Membership Fund. Provided nevertheless that upon the death of a life member such sum as he shall have paid into said fund, may be withdrawn therefrom by unanimous vote of the members present at a stated meeting of the Lodge, provided notice in writing of such proposed action, shall have been mailed to all of the members of the Lodge at least thirty (30) days prior thereto; and upon such unanimous vote, said sum shall become a part of the General Fund of the Lodge. Said resolution shall require the Secre-

tary, in making his annual report to the Grand Lodge, to report the number of life members borne on the roll, the amount of the fund thus created, and the manner in which said fund is invested. Said resolution shall take effect only upon its approval by the Grand Master. (1926.)

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Dissolution of Lodges.

Sec. 130. How accomplished.
131. Surrender of Charter.
132. Forfeiture of charter.
133. Effect of forfeiture or arrest.
134. Property rights after surrender or forfeiture.

How accomplished.

Section 130. A Lodge may be dissolved—

1st. By the voluntary surrender of its charter, when such surrender shall have been accepted by the Grand Lodge: or

2d. By the revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge.

Collection of dues and assets: Sec. 42.
Organization of Lodges: Sec. 72 et seq.

Surrender of charter.

Sec. 131. A Lodge may surrender its charter if notice shall be given at a stated meeting that a resolution to that effect will be presented at the next succeeding one, and if, at such succeeding meeting, there shall not be thirteen members present who oppose such resolution; but no such act of surrender shall be considered final until it shall have been approved and accepted by the Grand Lodge.

Status of members: Sec. 160.

Forfeiture of charter.

Sec. 132. A Lodge may forfeit its charter—

1st. By disobedience to any provision of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge:

2nd. By disregard of the lawful authority of the Grand Master:

3d. By violation or neglect of the ancient and recognized usages of the Craft:

4th. By receiving applicants known to be unworthy, or refusing or neglecting to discipline unworthy members: or

5th. By failure to meet within a period of six successive months.

But no charter shall be forfeited unless charges against the Lodge shall have been presented to and investigated in the Grand Lodge, of which charges the Lodge accused shall have had due notice; though the same may be arrested until the next Annual Communication, either by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, upon satisfactory reasons therefor being shown.

Effect of forfeiture or arrest.

Sec. 133. The forfeiture or arrest of the charter of a Lodge involves the suspension of all its members from the rights and privileges of Masonry, except those who may be specially exempted from such effect.

Property rights after surrender or forfeiture.

Sec. 134. The surrender or forfeiture of the charter of a Lodge, when declared by the Grand Lodge, shall be conclusive upon the Lodge and its members; and all its funds, jewels, furniture, dues, and property of every kind shall be disposed of as provided in Section 42.

PART IV.

Of the Officers of Subordinate Lodges.

Article I. Of Elections, Appointments and Installations. Secs. 135—141.
II. Of the Master. Secs. 142—146.
III. Of the Wardens. Secs. 147—148.
IV. Of the Treasurer. Sec. 149.
V. Of the Secretary. Secs. 150—152.
VI. Of the Appointed Officers. Sec. 153.

ARTICLE I.

Of Elections, Appointments and Installations

Sec. 135. Election and installation, when and how held.
136. Master, qualifications of.
137. Wardens, qualifications of.
138. Election at other than stated time—Dispensation for.
139. When Master fails to procure certificate.
140. Qualifications of voters and officers.
141. Appointive Officers.

Election and installation, when and how held.

Section 135. The Master, Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary of each Lodge shall be elected annually, by ballot, at the stated meeting next preceding the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist; and a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to elect. They shall be installed as soon as practicable thereafter, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been duly elected and installed. Installations may be either public or private. (As amended 1915.)

Election and appointment of Grand Officers: Sec. 17 et seq.
Investiture of appointive officers: Sec. 141.
Officers enumerated: Sec. 76.
Who qualified to vote and eligible: Sec. 140.

Master, qualifications of.

Sec. 136. There can be no installation by proxy. No Master of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer or of the Inspector of the district in which such Lodge is situated, certifying that he has personally examined such Master-elect, and that he is qualified to give the work and lectures entire in the three degrees, and that he is thoroughly proficient in those portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge which relate to the government of a Lodge. Such certificate, endorsed by the installing officer, shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, to be kept on file in his office.

Duty of Grand Lecturer and Inspectors: Secs. 54, 55.

Wardens, qualifications of.

Sec. 137. No Junior Warden of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer or of the Inspector of the district in which his Lodge is situated, certifying that he has personally examined such Junior Warden-elect and that he is qualified to give the work and lecture of the First Degree; and that no Senior Warden shall be installed until he shall have produced a like certificate of his qualification to give the work and lectures of the First and Second Degrees. Such certificates shall be sent to the Grand Secretary and filed in his office. If any Warden-elect fail to procure such certificate within sixty days of election or such further time as may be, upon a satisfactory showing, granted by the Grand Master, his

election shall be invalidated and a special dispensation issued to hold an election for the place of such Warden; provided, however, that the Warden elected under such dispensation shall not be the one who had been previously elected and who had failed to qualify.

Duty of Grand Lecturer and Inspectors: Secs. 54, 55.

Election at other than stated time—Dispensation for.

Sec. 138. In case any Lodge shall fail to hold such election at the time above named, upon good cause being shown therefor the Grand Master may issue a dispensation to hold such election at another time; and in case a vacancy shall at any time occur in either of the offices of Master or Warden in any Lodge, upon proper representation of the necessity therefor the Grand Master may issue a dispensation for an election to fill such vacancy. But in either of these cases, such dispensation shall be issued only upon the application of the Lodge, setting forth the reasons therefor, to be approved by two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting, and to be properly certified by the Secretary; and of the special election which may thus be ordered, the members shall have due notice.

When Master fails to procure certificate.

Sec. 139. When a Lodge fails to install its officers within a period of sixty days subsequent to their election, because of the failure of the Master-elect to procure the necessary certificate of qualification from the Inspector of his District, said Lodge shall immediately thereafter petition the

Grand Master for a special dispensation to hold an election for a Master; and the Master elected under such dispensation shall not be the one who had been previously elected and who had thus allowed it to be shown that he was not able or willing to qualify himself for such certificate. **Provided,** the Grand Master may, upon a satisfactory showing, grant further time to the Master-elect to procure such certificate.

Qualifications of voters and officers.

Sec. 140. None but members in good standing, whose dues are paid, shall be entitled to vote at an election; and every voter shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge.

Appointive Officers.

Sec. 141. The Deacons, Tyler, and such other subordinate officers as the by-laws of each Lodge may designate, shall be appointed in such manner as they may direct; and the officers so appointed shall be properly invested as soon as practicable after their appointment.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Master.

Sec. 142. Powers.
143. Duties.
144. Decisions—Appeal—Review.
145. Casting vote.
146. Penalty for neglect of duty.

Powers.

Section 142. The Master shall have power—

1st. To congregate his Lodge whenever he shall deem it proper:

2d. To issue, or cause to be issued, all summonses or notices which may be required:

3d. To discharge all the executive functions of his Lodge: and

4th. To perform all such other acts, by ancient usage proper to his office, as shall not be in contravention of any provision of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Election and installation: Sec. 135 et seq.
Discretion as to admitting visitors: Sec. 125.
Past Master, term applies to whom: Sec. 224.
Powers of Grand Master: Sec. 43.
Title of Master applies to whom: Sec. 222.
Power to fill vacancies: Sec. 138.

Duties of Master.

Sec. 143. It shall be his duty—

1st. To preside at all meetings of his Lodge:

2d. To confer all degrees in strict accordance with the ritual which has been, or may hereafter be, ordained by the Grand Lodge:

3d. To give, in full, the lectures appertaining to each degree, at the time it is conferred, in accordance with such ritual:

4th. To attest at each stated meeting of his Lodge all minutes or records of proceedings as approved at such meeting by the Lodge. (1924.)

5th. To superintend the official acts of all the officers of his Lodge and see that their respective duties are properly discharged: and

6th. To carefully guard against any infraction, by the members of his Lodge, of its own by-laws,

of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or of the General Regulations of Masonry.

Approval of Minutes: Sec. 150.

Decisions of Master—Appeal—Review.

Sec. 144. From the decisions of the Master there shall be no appeal to the Lodge; but objections to such decisions may be laid before the Grand Master and dealt with by him. (As amended 1920.)

Charges against Master and trial: Sec. 175 et seq.

Master has casting vote.

Sec. 145. In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

Penalty for neglect of duty by Master.

Sec. 146. For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed by this Constitution upon the Master of a Lodge, he shall be subject to deprivation of office, suspensions, or expulsion, as provided in Sections 175-183.

Trial of Master: Secs. 175, 183.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Wardens.

Sec. 147. Duties.
148. Absence of Master.

Duties.

Section 147. It shall be the duty of the Wardens to assist the Master in the performance of his duties, and to discharge all those duties which ancient usage has assigned to their respective stations.

Wardens—Absence of Master.

Sec. 148. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden (and in his absence also, the Junior Warden) shall succeed to and be charged with all the power and duties of the Master.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Treasurer.

Duties.

Section 149. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer—

1st. To receive and safely keep all moneys or property of every kind which shall be placed in his hands by order of the Lodge:

2d. To disburse or transfer the same, or any part thereof, upon the order of the Master, duly attested by the Secretary:

3d. To keep a book or books wherein a correct account of his receipts and disbursements shall be exhibited.

4th. To present a statement of the finances of the Lodge whenever required: and

5th. To perform such other duties, appertaining to his office, the by-laws may require or the Lodge may at any time direct.

6th. To execute and file with the Master within fifteen days after his installation an official bond in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and the By-Laws of his Lodge.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Secretary.

Sec. 150 Duties.
151. Lodge books.
152. Account books.

Duties.

Section 150. It shall be the duty of the Secretary—

1st. To record all proceedings at each meeting proper to be written, under the direction of the Master, and to transcribe the same in a minute book to be kept for that purpose, and at the next stated meeting to submit the minutes so transcribed to the Lodge for approval or correction, and after the same are so corrected and approved, to present the same to the Master for his signature. (As amended 1920.)

2d. Repealed.

3d. To prepare and transmit a copy of such record, or of any part thereof, to the Grand Lodge, when required:

4th. To collect and receive all moneys due to the Lodge and pay them over to the Treasurer:

5th. To keep the seal of the Lodge and to affix the same, with his attestation, to all papers issued under its authority or in obedience to all the requirements of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

6th. To transmit to the Grand Secretary, immediately after each election in the Lodge, a certificate thereof.

7th. To transmit to the Grand Secretary the annual report required in Section 80, in such form as shall be provided and

8th. To report to the Grand Secretary, immediately after their occurrence, all rejections for the degrees, expulsions, suspensions, and restorations, in the forms provided in Section 241.

9th. To execute and file with the Master within fifteen days after his installation an official bond in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Master, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office as prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and the By-Laws of his Lodge.

Impress of Seal required: Sec. 84.
Lodge responsible for neglect: Sec. 92.
Objection, duty of Secretary to report: Sec. 108.
Suspension for Non-payment of Dues: Secs. 117, 120.
Uniform receipts for dues: Sec. 128.
Duty at Trials: Sec. 188 et seq.
Trial, duty on restoration: Sec. 210.
Master to approve minutes: Sec. 143.

Secretary—Lodge Books.

Sec. 151. He shall keep the following books of the Lodge, in such forms as may be provided:—

1st. A Record Book, in which he shall record all the transactions of the Lodge, proper to be written, after the same shall have been approved:

2d. A Book of By-Laws, for the signatures of the members in the order of their admission, in which he shall see that each member at once signs his name in full:

3d. A Roll Book, in which he shall record, upon pages alphabetically arranged, the full name or names of all belonging to the Lodge; the dates of their initiation, passing, raising, or affiliation; the name, number and location of the Lodges of which those affiliated last were members; the age and occupation of each when received; and the dates of their withdrawal, expulsion, suspension, death, or restoration: and

4th. A Register, to be kept in the Tyler's room, in which all members shall record their names, and all visitors shall record their names, and the names, numbers, and locations of their respective Lodges, before entering the Lodge.

Secretary—Account books.

Sec. 152. He shall also keep such Account Books as may be necessary to present clearly the account of each member with the Lodge, the receipts of the Secretary, and his payments to the Treasurer; and shall preserve the Books of Constitutions and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, which may from time to time be published, together with all the printed Proceedings thereof as promulgated by its order.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Appointed Officers.

Duties.

Section 153. The Deacons, Tyler, and other appointed officers shall perform such duties, consonant with the usages of the Craft and appertaining to their respective offices, as may be required by the by-laws or directed by the Master.

PART V.

Of Individual Masons.

Article I. Of Membership in a Lodge: Secs. 154—161.
II. Of Rights, Duties, Prohibitions, and Liabilities.

ARTICLE 1.

Of Membership in a Lodge.

Sec. 154. How acquired.
155. Degrees—Receiving in another Lodge—Consent—Waiver.
156. Member, right to attend meetings.
157. Dual membership.
158. How terminated.
159. Withdrawal—Recommendatory certificate.
160. Member of defunct Lodge, status of.
161. Transfer of membership.

How acquired.

Section 154. One may acquire membership in a Lodge—

1st. By having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein:

2d. By having been duly elected for affiliation therewith and complying with the conditions thereof:

3d. By having been named in a dispensation for a new Lodge as one of the petitioners therefor: and

4th. By the consolidation into one Lodge of two

or more Lodges, of one of which he was a member, in the manner prescribed in Section 91.

Application for degrees: Sec. 94 et seq.
Application for affiliation: Secs. 122, 161.
Balloting on Candidates for degrees: Sec. 102 et seq.
Life membership, how acquired: Sec. 129.
Rights, duties, prohibitions and liabilities: Sec. 162 et seq.
Suspension of members: Secs. 166—167.
Withdrawal of Members: Secs. 158—161.

Degrees—Receiving in another Lodge—Consent—Waiver.

Sec. 155. A candidate elected to receive the three degrees in a Lodge in this jurisdiction or a candidate elected to receive any or all of the degrees in a Lodge in another jurisdiction recognized as regular by this Grand Lodge, may receive the second or third degree, or both, but not the first, except under written permission from the Grand Master, in another Lodge upon the request of the Lodge in which he was elected; except that a candidate who is in the active service in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States may receive all or any of the degrees in another Lodge upon the request of the Lodge in which he was elected. If the request be made by a Lodge of another jurisdiction it shall be transmitted through the Grand Master or Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction to the Grand Master or Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction. No petition, reference, ballot or fee shall be required in the Lodge conferring any degree upon the request of another Lodge and the candidate will be a member of the requesting Lodge. An Entered Apprentice or Fel-

low Craft may, after receiving a waiver of jurisdiction from his Lodge, petition another Lodge for the remaining degrees or degree, accompanying it with the fees required therefor. (1923)

Who may object: Sec. 113.

Member, right to attend meetings.

Sec. 156. A member of a Lodge is at all times entitled to be present and participate in its proceedings while he conducts himself with due order and propriety, but for a breach of the rules of propriety the Master may refuse him admission thereto or exclude him therefrom, and he should refuse admission to any member who presents himself in a state of intoxication.

Visitor, right to attend meetings: Sec. 125.

Dual membership.

Sec. 157. No Mason shall be a member of more than one Lodge at the same time.

Membership—How terminated.

Sec. 158. Membership in a Lodge can be terminated only

1st. By the dissolution of a Lodge;

2d. By the consolidation of the Lodge with another Lodge or other Lodges.

3d. By voluntary withdrawal therefrom, after proper notice given: and

4th. By death, suspension, or expulsion.

Withdrawal—Recommendatory certificate.

Sec. 159. A member of a Lodge, in good standing, against whom no charges are pending, and whose dues are paid, may withdraw therefrom at any time by giving notice of his intention so to do

at a stated meeting, and he may receive a certificate of the fact of such withdrawal, in the form prescribed in Section 243, but no recommendatory certificate shall be given him except by a vote of a majority of the members of the Lodge then present.

Affiliation: Secs. 122, 99 et seq.

Members of defunct Lodges, status of.

Sec. 160. All Masons who were members in good standing of a Lodge at the date of the surrender of its charter, and whose dues shall have been paid, are entitled to and may receive from the Grand Secretary a certificate of that fact, which certificate shall have the same effect as the regular recommendatory certificate of withdrawal issued by an existing Lodge.

Transfer of Affiliation With Continuous Membership

Sec. 161. A member in good standing in this jurisdiction, and against whom no charges are pending, who desires to affiliate with another Lodge, may file his application for membership accompanied by a receipt from the Lodge of which he is a member, showing that his dues are paid for at least three months in advance,together with a written request to his Lodge for a dimit. If elected to membership in the Lodge to which such application is made, the Secretary thereof shall immediately forward such application for dimit to the Lodge from which the brother desires to withdraw, and at the stated meeting at which the dimit is presented, the Secretary shall enter the applicant's name as a member of the Lodge. Dues will

accrue as to such affiliate from the first day of the month succeeding the presentation of the dimit. If the applicant be rejected, the receipt for dues and the request for dimit shall be returned to the applicant. (1927.)

Upon the granting by the Grand Master of a dispensation for the formation of a new Lodge the membership of any signer of the petition therefor in any other Lodge in this jurisdiction, from which he has not already withdrawn, shall ipso facto cease; provided, however, that he shall nevertheless be liable for and shall pay to such Lodge such unpaid dues as may have accrued between the date of his certificate of standing in such Lodge and the date of the granting of such dispensation. A certificate of standing in lieu of dimit may be received with the petition for the formation of a new Lodge only when it eminates from some Lodge of this jurisdiction. (As amended 1915.)

Affiliation: Sec. 122.

ARTICLE II.

Of Rights, Duties, Prohibitions, and Liabilities.

Sec. 162. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.
163. Relief, who entitled to.
164. Burial, who entitled to—Expenses—Reimbursement.
165. Membership, duty to retain—How forfeited—Restoration.
166. Non-payment of dues, penalty for.
167. Penalty for violation of Masonic law.

Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.

Section 162. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have only the right to sit in the Lodge in which they received the degree or degrees when open in a degree taken by them, and the right to advancement therein after passing satisfactorily a strict examination in open Lodge. They are not

required to pay any dues and are not entitled to vote or speak in the Lodge, nor are they entitled to burial with Masonic honors, nor are they or their widows or orphans entitled to relief from the funds of the Lodge. They cannot, acting in a Lodge, open in the degree taken, exercise any control over the funds of the Lodge for charity, or for any other purpose. They cannot withdraw from their Lodge or apply for membership or advancement in another Lodge without a waiver of jurisdiction. Charges may be preferred against them for offenses committed, which shall be made in the same manner and tried by a commission of Master Masons elected as prescribed in Article IV, Part VI, hereof. If found guilty the same punishment may be inflicted as is prescribed in the Article last named, and they may appeal in like manner as is set forth therein.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This is inserted because the number of regulations and decisions dealing with the rights of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts show that, although theoretically their rights might be left to be governed by the ritual, yet that there is a real necessity for incorporating some section governing them in this article, dealing as it does with individual rights, duties, prohibitions and liabilities.

In the above section it is set forth, and properly so, that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have only the right to sit in the Lodge in which they received the degree or degrees, when open in a degree taken by them. This is based upon Mackey's Jurisprudence and it is unquestionably the law. It is, however, true that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts sometimes visit other Lodges when accompanied by Master Masons belonging to their own Lodge, and it is thought proper to explain a little more fully this portion of the section.

Master Masons have a right to visit, even though it be a qualified one, and if they do visit they are admitted because of their own right. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, however, has not this right. If the Lodge permits him to visit it must be done without examination and simply as a courtesy shown to the

Lodge in which he received the degree or to the Master Mason accompanying him.

Membership in Lodges: Sec. 154 et seq.

Right of Mason to visit: Sec. 125.

Relief, who entitled to.

Sec. 163. Every Master Mason in good standing, his widow and orphans, when in distress, has and have the right to ask for and receive relief from the Lodge of which such Master Mason is, or was, a member, or from the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he is, or they, or any of them, may be, or from any Master Mason able to bestow the same.

Boards of Relief: Sec. 83.

Burial, who entitled to — Expenses — Reimbursement.

Sec. 164. To constitute burial with Masonic honors the funeral service authorized by the Grand Lodge must be used. The Lodge may be opened in due form in the Lodgeroom, or the Master may call the members of his Lodge together at the place designated for the funeral, there put on the proper regalia and conduct the funeral without the necessity of a formal opening of the Lodge; in which case the Secretary shall note in the minutes of the next stated meeting the fact that the funeral has been conducted by the Lodge. No Lodge shall attend any funeral or take part in any funeral service or procession unless it is under the direction of the Grand Lodge, the Lodge itself, or another Masonic Lodge. The Lodge conducting the service shall assign such positions as may seem to it proper to other Masonic Lodges and to other societies. Every Master Mason who dies in good

standing is entitled to burial with Masonic honors, regardless of the disposition which is to be made of his remains. It is the duty of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction such an one dies to bury him and to pay the necessary expenses of the burial of such of its members as die in financial circumstances requiring it, and to reimburse any other Lodge for the expense incurred by it in suitably burying such members. No Lodge shall, by by-law or otherwise, fix in advance the amount to be paid for such burial. The Lodge may, in its discretion, bury a member suspended for non-payment of dues if there be no other Masonic offense established against him, but it shall not pay the expenses of the burial. The Master and Wardens may determine as to the propriety of burying a suicide with such honors.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: In the body of this Section it is provided that "No Lodge shall attend any funeral or take part in any funeral service or procession unless it is under the direction of the Grand Lodge, the Lodge itself, or another Masonic Lodge." This correctly states the law of this jurisdiction, but when we adopt this law as a part of our Constitution we naturally take it subject to the explanations heretofore given and also with the construction of the law heretofore placed on it, and, therefore, it must be now undertood that this constitutional provision does not prevent the Lodge from commencing the funeral service in its hall, and, where desired by the family or friends, accompanying the remains to the church and there assisting in the proper church services, and upon the conclusion of them, conveying the remains to the place of burial, and there, in accordance with Masonic usage, conclude the services and consign the remains to the grave. (1891, pp. 17, 215.) (1916, p. 27.)

It may also be added that this Section only forbids the Lodge, as a Lodge, from taking part in such services. The members may, as individuals, attend any other service, but not in Masonic clothing.

Opening of Lodge: Sec. 78.

Grand Master not authorized to give dispensation to bury certain dimitted Masons: Secs. 43, 165.

Membership, duty to retain—How forfeited—Restoration.

Sec. 165. It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge, and every non-affiliated Mason who, having resided six months within this jurisdiction, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to some Lodge therein, shall be deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to nor be the recipient of any of the rights, privileges, or charities of the Order. Such of them as desire to restore themselves by affiliation, may do so upon payment of a sum equivalent to six months' dues of the Lodge to which they shall apply, which shall become the property of the Lodge whether the applicant be elected or rejected, in addition to the affiliation fee, if any required by the by-laws, which affiliation fee shall be returned if the applicant be rejected; **provided,** that if any such non-affiliated Mason shall refuse or neglect to so apply for a period of more than two years, he shall be restored to Masonic rights only upon his election to membership by the Lodge to which he may apply, and if his application be rejected by any Lodge, such Lodge shall return to him all amounts paid by him at the time of such application. Provided, further, that a Mason dimitted from another jurisdiction who is not in good standing therein at the time he enters, or becomes a resident of this jurisdiction, shall in no case be entitled to any Masonic rights or privileges unless and until he shall be elected a member of some Lodge in this jurisdiction, or shall be restored to membership by the jurisdiction from which he holds his dimit. (As amended 1916.)

Grand Master not authorized to give dispensation to bury Masons not complying with this section: Sec. 43.

Petition for affiliation: Sec. 122.

Charges against non-affiliated Masons: Sec. 188.

Non-payment of dues, penalty for.

Sec. 166. For non-payment of his dues a member may be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, in the manner provided in Sections 117 and 118.

Procedure suspension for non-payment of dues: Secs. 117—118.

Suspension defined: Sec. 229.

Penalty for violation of Masonic law.

Sec. 167......For any violation of the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, of the by-laws of his Lodge, or of any portion of the Masonic or moral law, a member, or any other Mason within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, may be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, in the manner provided in Art. IV, Part VI.

Restoration to membership: Secs. 212, 214.

PART VI.

Of Trials, Penalties, Appeals, and Restorations.

Article I. Relative to the Grand Master. Secs. 168—174.
II. Relative to Masters of Lodges. Secs. 175—183.
III. Relatives to Lodges. Secs. 184—187.
IV. Relative to Masons Individually. Secs. 188—207.
V. Of Revisions, Reversals, and Restorations. Secs. 208—215.

ARTICLE I.

Relative to the Grand Master.

Sec. 168. Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.
169. Formation of tribunal.
170. Powers of tribunal.
171. Penalty.
172. Duties of Grand Secretary.
173. Procedure at trial.
174. Expenses of tribunal.

Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.

Section 168. Charges may be preferred against the Grand Master for abuse of his power, violation of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or other unmasonic conduct, by any five Masters of Lodges; which charges shall be in writing over their signatures, and shall be presented to the last Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge who may be within the State, and who is a member of a Lodge within its jurisdiction.

Charges against Master of Lodge and Trial: Secs. 175, 183.

Formation of Tribunal.

Sec. 169. Upon the presentation of such charges, it shall be the duty of such Past Grand Master to transmit a copy thereof to the accused, if within the State, at least thirty days, and if without the State, at least ninety days, before the time designated for the trial, together with a notification to attend at such time and place as he may therein name, which shall be one most convenient for the parties; and he shall also summon four or more other Past Grand Masters of this State, who shall be members of Lodges therein, to assemble with him at the time and place designated, and shall notify the accused thereof.

Powers of tribunal.

Sec. 170. The tribunal thus assembled, or any of its members, shall have power to summon witnesses at the request of either party; it shall receive such testimony as in its judgment shall be proper, and shall determine finally upon the guilt or innocence of the accused; and the opinion of a majority of all its members shall be the judgment of the tribunal and shall be final.

Penalty.

Sec. 171. The only penalty inflicted shall be deprivation of office; but, when thus deprived, the adjudged may be amenable to his Lodge upon a charge of unmasonic conduct.

Duties of Grand Secretary at Trial.

Sec. 172. The Grand Secretary shall attend at the trial to keep a record of the proceedings and

of the judgment, which shall be filed in his office and shall be presented at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Procedure at trial.

Sec. 173. The proceedings at such trial, not fully prescribed in this Article, shall, so far as may be applicable, be in conformity with the provisions of Art. IV, of this Part.

Expense of tribunal.

Sec. 174. All necessary traveling expenses of the members of such tribunal shall be paid by the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as those of Grand Officers attending its Communications.

ARTICLE II.

Relative to Masters of Lodges.

Sec. 175. Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.
176. Formation of commission.
177. Powers of commission.
178. Adjournment.
179. Judgment.
180. Penalties.
181. Procedure at trial.
182. Record of proceedings.
183. Appeal.

Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.

Section 175. Charges may be preferred against the Master of a Lodge for abuse of his power, violation of the Constitution or Regulations, or unmasonic conduct of any kind, by any five Master Masons in good standing; which charges shall be in writing over their signatures, and shall be presented to the Grand Lodge, if in session, or to the Grand Master during the vacation.

Charges against Grand Master and trial: Secs. 168—174.

Formation of Commission.

Sec. 176. Upon the presentation of such charges, the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, as the case may be, may at once appoint and summon not less than three nor more than seven disinterested brethren, who shall be either Masters or Past Masters, to assemble as Commissioners to hear and determine thereupon; and shall then summon the accused to appear and answer thereunto, at such time and place most convenient for the parties as shall be indicated in said summons; giving him, if within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, at least ten days—if without that jurisdiction and within the State, at least thirty days—and if without the State, at least ninety day—to answer thereunto; and transmitting to him also a copy of the charges.

Powers of Commission.

Sec. 177. The Commissioners, thus assembled, shall choose one of their number to preside; and they, or any of them, shall have power to summon witnesses at the request of either party. The witnesses, if Masons, shall testify upon their honor as such; if not, their depositions shall be taken in writing, before an officer legally authorized to administer oaths; and, in such case, the party requiring such depositions shall notify the other of the time and place when and where they will be taken, that he may, if he choose, be present thereat.

Adjournment.

Sec. 178. The Commissioners may adjourn from time to time, at their own convenience or for good cause shown by either party; **provided**, that the

period within which their duties shall be concluded shall not exceed ten days, unless, for sufficient reasons, the Grand Master shall grant them further time.

Judgment.

Sec. 179. The opinion of a majority of all the Commissioners shall be deemed the judgment of the whole and shall be conclusive, unless an appeal be taken at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Penalties.

Sec. 180. The penalties which may be inflicted by such Commissioners may be either deprivation of office, suspension, or expulsion, as in their judgment shall be deemed proper.

Procedure at trial.

Sec. 181. The proceedings at such trial, not in this Article fully prescribed, shall, so far as may be applicable, be in conformity with the provisions of Art. IV, of this Part.

Record of proceedings.

Sec. 182. The Commissioners shall keep a complete record of their proceedings and of their judgment, and shall transmit the same to the Grand Secretary at the conclusion of the trial; and the judgment shall at once be carried into effect by order of the Grand Master.

Appeal.

Sec. 183. An appeal to the Grand Lodge may be taken at its next Annual Communication, by either

party, if notice thereof be given to the Grand Secretary within thirty days after the conclusion of the trial.

ARTICLE III.

Relative to Lodges.

Sec. 184. Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.
185. Formation of commision.
186. Powers of commission—Procedure—Penalties.
187. Appeal.

Charges, for what may be preferred, and how.

Section 184. When a controversy shall arise between Lodges or between a Lodge and a member or members of another Lodge, charges may be preferred by either party, if in good standing; which charges shall be in writing and shall be presented to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 175.

Formation of commission.

Sec. 185. Upon the presentation of such charges, not less than five nor more than seven Commissioners shall be appointed and summoned, as provided in Section 176, which Commissioners shall be selected from at least three different Lodges not interested in the controversy and most convenient to the parties; and the accused party shall be summoned, with such time to answer as provided in the Section last quoted.

Powers of commission—Procedure—Penalties.

Sec. 186. The Commissioners shall have power to proceed, and shall keep a record of their pro

ceedings and judgment, in the same manner as provided in Art. II, of this Part. The penalties which they may inflict may be any known to Masonic usage; or, if the case be one not involving a violation of Masonic duty, the decision may be such special one as the circumstances shall, in their judgment, warrant.

Appeal.

Sec. 187. An appeal may be taken by either party to the Grand Lodge, as provided in Section 183.

ARTICLE IV.

Relative to Masons Individually.

Sec. 188. Penal jurisdiction of a lodge.
189. Charge, how preferred—To whom presented.
190. Must be specific.
191. Charges, Lodge U. D.
192. Trial pending in courts of land—Acquittal therein no bar—Duty after conviction in court.
192a. Automatic expulsion.
193. Master to pass on sufficiency of charges—When to call special meeting.
194. Notice of meeting to elect commission.
195. Amendments to charges—Withdrawal—Striking out.
196. Commission, how elected.
197. Disqualification of Master and commissioner.
198. Commission, time and place of meeting—Summons and notice.
199. Service of summons.
200. Who to preside—Duties of Master and Secretary—Answer—Objection to commissioner—Vacancies—Stenographic reporter.
200½. Pay of reporter.
201. Witness, how summoned—Testimony, how taken.
202. Procedure in general.
203. Counsel.
204. Adjournment—Continuance.
205. Verdict—Record of finding.
206. Penalties.
207. Appeal—Additional evidence on—Transcript.

Penal jurisdiction of a Lodge.

Section 188. The penal jurisdiction of a Lodge includes all its own members, wherever residing, and all Masons from any Lodge, even though suspended for non-payment of dues, or otherwise, residing nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other Lodge—excepting the Grand Master and its own Master. In places where more than one Lodge exists, such Lodges have concurrent penal jurisdiction over all such Masons, so residing, and not members of one of them. When a Mason has been suspended for cause, only the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides has penal jurisdiction over him.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: In this Article the admirable provisions of the "Form for Records of Trials," first recommended by the Grand Lodge in 1872, and revised by the Committee on Grievances in 1894, when Past Grand Master Angellotti was Chairman, have been inserted herein wherever they were more clearly stated than in the Constitution itself.

All the forms contained therein have been inserted because they have become familiar to Masons by long use. It is thought better to now give them the sanction of making the entire Form of Record part of our permanent law.

All other provisions about trials being abrogated by this revision, the brethren will have a direct and binding procedure to follow, and as they will find everything in one place and under one heading, there will be much less chance of reversal because of error in procedure.

Nothing in this Article is new or makes any change in the present law, except that the provision relating to filling vacancies on a commission have been added in accordance with the consensus of opinion in the Jurisprudence Committee when the matter was before it in 1910.

Trial of controversies where Lodge is party: Secs. 184—187.

Trial of charges against Master: Sec. 175—183.

Trial of charges against Grand Master: Secs. 168—174.

Transfer of place of Trial: Sec. 43, sub. 9.

Charges, how preferred—To whom presented.

Sec. 189. When any member of a Lodge (except its Master or the Grand Master), or any Mason residing within its jurisdiction, shall be accused of unmasonic conduct, charges to that effect may be preferred by any Master Mason in good standing; which charges shall be in writing over his signature, and shall be presented to the Master of the Lodge having jurisdiction thereof. If facts shall be brought to the attention of the Junior Warden of a Lodge showing any member, of whom his Lodge has jurisdiction, to be guilty of un-Masonic conduct, and if, for the period of thirty days following the bringing of such facts to the attention of the Junior Warden, no Master Mason in good standing shall have preferred charges against such member, then and thereupon it shall become the official duty of such Junior Warden to prefer such charges, in the manner in this Section provided as for a Master Mason.

Must be specific.

Sec. 190. The charge itself shall be a general one of unmasonic conduct, defined in a specification or specifications to follow, setting forth, with clearness and precision, the offense or offenses complained of, and giving time, place, and all necessary particulars relating thereto, as distinctly as possible, so that the accused may have full knowledge of all that he may be called upon to explain, disprove, or justify.

Charges, Lodge U. D.

Sec. 191. Such charges shall never be presented to the Master of a Lodge under dispensation if there is a chartered Lodge having concurrent juris-

diction over the same territory, except where the accused is a member of such Lodge, or under or within its jurisdiction, and no chartered Lodge has concurrent jurisdiction over the same territory, they may be presented. When the Lodge, to the Master of which such charges are presented, is a Lodge under dispensation, such Master shall at once transmit the same to the Grand Master, who shall thereupon, if it shall appear to him that the act or acts complained of therein constitute a Masonic offense, designate some chartered Lodge to try the same, and transmit such charges to the Master thereof, who shall thereupon proceed therewith in the same manner as if the charges had originally been presented to him.

Trial pending in courts of land—Acquittal therein no bar—Duty after conviction in court—Automatic expulsion.

Sec. 192. When the charge is for an offense which is the subject of proceedings in courts of the land the Masonic trial may, in the discretion of the Master, be deferred until such proceedings are concluded. In the event any Mason who is a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California shall suffer a final judgment of conviction and be imprisoned in pursuance thereof for any of the following enumerated crimes, to-wit: Arson; abduction; assault with intent to commit rape; bigamy; bribery; burglary; counterfeiting; embezzlement; extortion; forgery; theft; infamous crime against nature; kidnapping; lewd and lascivious conduct; incest; murder of first or second degree; obtaining money or property by false pretenses; perjury; rape; robbery;

seduction; sex perversion; sodomy; subordination of perjury; treason; using mails to defraud; violation of Harrison Narcotic Act; or conspiracy to commit any of the above enumerated crimes; or shall be adjudged an habitual criminal, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Lodge of which such Mason is a member, upon learning of such conviction, to procure, at the expense of his Lodge, two certified copies of such final judgment of conviction, one of which certified copies shall be filed in the records of the Lodge. Thereupon, fifteen days' notice of the action to be taken shall be given to such Mason by registered mail, forwarded to his last known place of address. At the next stated meeting, after fifteen days from the mailing of such notice shall have elapsed, the Master shall announce to the Lodge the fact that such certified copy of a judgment of conviction has been filed and that the required notice thereof has been given; thereupon, the Mason so convicted shall stand expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and it shall be so noted in the minutes. The Secretary shall transmit to the Grand Secretary a copy of the record of such minutes, a certified copy of the final judgment of conviction, and a statement of the giving of the required fifteen days' notice, which shall constitute the record required by section 207.

Acquittal in said courts or the refusal of a Grand Jury to indict for an offense, is no bar to a Masonic trial.

Whenever it shall appear by the record of conviction from another Masonic jurisdiction, recognized by us, that a member of one of our Lodges,

resident in such jurisdiction, has been suspended or expelled for un-Masonic conduct in such jurisdiction while a resident thereof, it shall be the duty of the Junior Warden of the Lodge in this jurisdiction of which he is a member to prefer charges against him for the acts and conduct alleged in the charges preferred in the foreign jurisdiction and of which he was there convicted, and the same proceedings shall thereupon be had as in ordinary cases; provided that the record of conviction of the foreign jurisdiction shall be received on the trial as prima facie evidence of the guilt of the brother of such acts and conduct. (1927.)

Automatic expulsion of member of another jurisdiction—Duty of Grand Secretary.

Sec. 192a. In the event any Mason who is a member of a Lodge under a foreign jurisdiction shall suffer a final judgment of conviction in the State of California, and be imprisoned in pursuance thereof, of any of the crimes enumerated in section 192, or shall be adjudged an habitual criminal, it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, upon learning of such conviction, to procure two certified copies of such final judgment of conviction. Thereupon, thirty days' notice of the action to be taken shall be given to such Mason by registered mail, forwarded to his last known place of address. Upon the expiration of thirty days from the mailing of said notice, the Grand Secretary shall transmit one certified copy of such final judgment of conviction to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction of which the Lodge to which such convicted Mason belongs is

constituent, and shall file the other certified copy of such conviction, together with a statement of the notice given, in the records of the Grand Lodge, whereupon such convicted Mason shall automatically stand expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry in this jurisdiction. (1927.)

Master to pass on sufficiency of charges—When to call special meeting.

Sec. 193. Upon the presentation of such charges, the Master shall carefully examine the charge and specifications, and, if they are evidently frivolous, or if the act or acts with which the accused is charged, is or are clearly such as do not constitute a Masonic offense, he may refuse to entertain them. But, should it appear otherwise, and it is known to him that the accuser is a Master Mason in good standing, he shall call a special meeting of his Lodge, as soon as practicable.

Notice of meeting to elect commission.

Sec. 194. Due notification of such meeting shall be given to every member thereof whose residence is known and is within such distance as may reasonably permit him to attend; which notification shall state that the purpose of the meeting is to elect Commissioners to try a brother (using no name) upon a charge of unmasonic conduct, shall be in writing or in print, and should be served personally, if possible, by the Tyler or some brother designated for the purpose; or, if it be not convenient so to serve it, should be left at his ordinary residence or place of business, or be sent by mail.

Amendments to charges — Withdrawal — Striking out.

Sec. 195. The Master of the Lodge has a right to strike out portions of the charges containing no clear and certain specifications of an offense, or which are rambling, uncertain, unsatisfactory, or insufficient; and he may at any time allow amendments thereto which will tend toward justice. He may allow charges to be withdrawn before the commencement of the trial, but not afterward, if they are not of a criminal nature.

Commission, how elected.

Sec. 196. At such special meeting the Master will announce its purpose, and will ascertain, by a vote of the Lodge, the number of Commissioners (not less than seven nor more than nine), which it shall deem proper to elect. Each member present will write the name of as many members of the Lodge upon one ballot as shall correspond with the number of Commissioners determined upon, and, upon counting the ballots, such members as shall be found to have received a majority of all the votes cast, shall be declared elected as Commissioners. In case the full number should not be elected on the first ballot, another ballot will be had for the remainder, in the same manner; and again and again if necessary, until the full number of Commissioners shall have been elected, each by a majority of the votes of those present.

Disqualification of Master and commissioner.

Sec. 197. Neither a witness nor one who acted as commissioner at a first trial, nor one who cannot fairly try the matter, is qualified to act as commissioner. Nor is a Master qualified to preside

who would be disqualified as commissioner for any other reason than because of his acting at a first trial.

Commission, time and place of meeting—Summons and notice.

Sec. 198. The Master will then name the time and place for the first meeting of the Commissioners, keeping in view the convenience of the parties and the time allowed to the accused for appearance, and will direct the Secretary to notify each Commissioner of his election and of such time and place of meeting, either in person or in writing, and will also direct the Secretary to notify the accuser of such time and place of meeting, and will have prepared for his signature a summons which he will cause to be served, requiring the accused to appear and answer thereunto at such time and place, and shall, at the same time, cause the Secretary to furnish the accused with a copy of the charges and to notify the accuser of the said time and place of trial. The summons shall be issued in duplicate, one copy to be delivered or transmitted to the accused, and the other to be presented to the Commissioners, with a proper certificate of service appended thereto.

It is usual that the Secretary or Tyler perform such service, but it may be done by any brother whom the Master shall designate.

Form of notice to commissioners: Sec. 252.
Form of notice to accuser: Sec. 253.
Summons defined: Sec. 232.
Form of summons: Sec. 254.

Service of summons.

Sec. 199. If the accused be within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, the summons and copy of the charges shall be issued at least ten days prior to

the day appointed for the trial, and shall be served personally by the Tyler or some other member of the Lodge authorized by the Master for that purpose, or shall be left at his ordinary residence or place of business. If he be without the said jurisdiction, but within the State, and his residence be known, they shall be issued at least thirty days before the day of the trial, and shall be forwarded to his address by the Secretary, by mail or other usual mode of conveyance, which shall be deemed sufficient service. If he be without the State, and his residence be known, they shall be issued at least ninety days before the trial, and shall be forwarded to his address by the Secretary, as before provided, which shall be sufficient service. If his address be unknown, the Master shall order the trial to proceed at once upon the testimony, **ex parte.**

Form of certificate of service: Sec. 254.

Who to preside—Duties of Master and Secretary—Answer — Objection to commissioner — Vacancies—Stenographic reporter.

Sec. 200. The Commissioners shall assemble at the time and place appointed and shall be presided over by the Master, who shall decide all questions of Masonic law which may arise during the trial, but shall have no vote in the final decision of the case by the Commissioners; and the Secretary, or, in his absence, some other member of the Lodge appointed for the purpose by the Master, shall attend them to keep a full and correct record of the proceedings and of the judgment, under their supervision. The accused should now present his answer to the charge and specifications, which answer may be either oral or written, and should be

made a part of the record. In this answer he may make a general or particular denial of all the specifications of the charge; or he may deny some and admit others, and may make statements in justification or extenuation of those committed; or he may admit all, with expressions of sorrow for his misconduct; or, in fact, he may make any answer which to him, or his counsel, shall seem meet. If there be objection to any of the commissioners, the reasons for the objection shall at this time be stated, and the Master shall decide as to their validity; and if, because of objections sustained or otherwise, there shall be vacancies or a vacancy on the commission, the commissioners may, subject to the approval of the Master, choose properly qualified members or a member of the Lodge to act, and when so chosen they or he shall have all the rights of the members chosen by the Lodge. At the option of the Master, a duly accredited stenographic reporter may be employed, provided, that said stenographic reporter is a Master Mason and that, before entering upon his duty he shall be qualified in the manner provided for the qualification of Masonic witnesses; and provided, further, that said stenographic reporter shall attest the transcript of the evidence of the respective witnesses examined in the course of the trial. When the Master is disqualified or for any reason cannot preside at the trial, the Grand Master may appoint any Past Master of this jurisdiction in good standing and skilled in Masonic law, to preside at such trial. Such Past Master shall preside at such trial with the same force and effect as the Master whose place he takes. The record of the trial shall be signed by the Master or Past Master presiding thereat.

Expenses of Reporter.

Sec. 200½. If the accused is a member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction and a stenographic reporter is employed, as provided for in Section 200, the expenses of such reporter shall be borne by the Lodge of which he is a member. If, however, the accused is not affiliated in this grand jurisdiction, and a reporter is employed with the approval of the Grand Master, the claim of said reporter shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, certified as correct by the Master and Secretary of the Lodge in which the trial was held, and paid by the Grand Lodge in the same manner as other bills. (1926.)

Witnesses, how summoned—Testimony, how taken.

Sec. 201. The Master shall, at the request of either party, summon such witnesses as are Masons, residing within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, to appear and testify before the Commission. Whenever the attendance of a witness, who is a Mason and who resides without the jurisdiction of the Lodge in which the trial is had, can not be procured, his testimony may be taken before the Master of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, upon such notice to the adverse party as the Master of the Lodge in which the trial is to be had shall fix, and the attendance of such witness may be compelled by summons. His testimony shall be reduced to writing, signed by him, and authenticated by the certificate of the Master before whom it is taken, under the seal of his Lodge. Whenever the testimony of a witness residing out of the State is desired, it shall be taken upon interrogatories, direct and cross, agreed upon by the

parties or settled by the Master. If the testimony of witnesses who are not Masons is desired, such witnesses may appear before the Commission, and after having been put under oath or affirmation by some officer authorized by the laws of the State to administer oaths, may testify before the Commission in the same manner as Masons who appear before the Commission. Or such testimony may be taken by deposition before some officer, authorized by the laws of the State wherein the testimony is taken to administer oaths, and at such time and place and upon such notice to the adverse party as shall be designated by the Master. Witnesses who are Master Masons in good standing shall testify upon their honor as such; and all others shall testify under oath or affirmation. All oral testimony, direct and cross, will be written out in full by the Secretary or stenographer, and certified as correct. The documentary testimony will be made part of the record by incorporating it or a copy of it therein. (1922.)

Form of summons to witness: Sec. 255.
Form of authorization to take testimony: Sec. 256.

Procedure in general.

Sec. 202. The Master, or other person designated by the Grand Master to preside at the trial, in event of the inability to act or disqualification of the Master, shall decide what and how much testimony shall be heard, but the Commissioners are the sole judges of the facts proven. Technical objections as to form shall not be permitted, but the ordinary rules of evidence as employed by the Courts of the State of California shall be followed as nearly as the circumstances shall permit. Affidavits or depositions taken without notice cannot

be received. Hearsay evidence is not admissable. Admissions or confessions of the accused, such as would be admissable in the Courts of the land, are admissable. Where guilt is sought to be proven by one witness, great caution is to be exercised. The records and reporters' transcripts of testimony made in Courts of the land, properly authenticated, may be allowed in evidence. No witness shall be examined or any testimony taken without an opportunity given the accuser and accused to be present.

Counsel.

Sec. 203. Any Master Mason in good standing may, at the request of the accuser or the accused, appear as his counsel and assist in the prosecution or defense. Such counsel cannot testify as to facts disclosed to him by the accused, but may be compelled to disclose any facts otherwise coming to his knowledge.

Adjournment—Continuance.

Sec. 204. The Commissioners may adjourn from time to time, at their own convenience or for sufficient cause shown by either party; provided, that the period within which their duties shall be concluded shall not exceed ten days, unless for good reasons shown, the Master shall grant them further time. Reasonable continuance should be allowed the accuser or accused to permit a proper presentation of their side of the matter.

Verdict—Record of finding.

Sec. 205. After all the testimony shall have been received, the Commissioners shall proceed to deliberate upon their verdict and sentence, with none present save themselves, the Master, and the

Secretary, which last shall have no voice in the proceedings. Only those Commissioners acting who have participated in the entire trial. After sufficient consultation and deliberation, a vote for "guilty" or "not guilty," by ballot shall be taken upon each specification, and each such vote shall be recorded; and a similar vote shall thus be taken upon the charge of unmasonic conduct and be thus recorded, as it might be that the facts proven and found did not constitute a Masonic offense. A majority of all the Commissioners elected is requisite to find a verdict of "guilty." Should the accused thus be found guilty of one or more of the specifications, and of the charge of unmasonic conduct, the Commissioners will proceed to vote, by ballot, upon the sentence, and a majority of all the Commissioners elected will be required to adjudge it, whatsoever it may be. The vote will first be upon the question by the Master—"Shall the accused be expelled?"—and the ballots shall have written upon them "aye" or "no." Should there not be the requisite majority for expulsion, the question will next be—"Shall the accused be suspended?"—and it will be decided in the same manner. Should there not be the required majority for suspension, the last question will be—"Shall the accused be reprimanded?"—and it will be decided like the others. All this shall be recorded, giving the number of votes, both "aye" and "no," upon each proposition. When the trial is concluded, the Secretary shall make a fair copy of the record and finding, under their supervision, which shall be signed by the Commissioners, attested by the Secretary, and presented to the Master, who, at the

next stated meeting of his Lodge, shall, in the presence of its members only, announce the result, and direct the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge and file the record for safe keeping among its archives. If a trial be had in a Lodge other than the Lodge of which the accused is a member, the Secretary of the trial Lodge shall forthwith notify the Lodge of which the accused is a member, of the result of the trial. (1925.)

Record of finding, form: Sec. 257.
Transcript, form: Secs. 258—260.

Penalties.

Sec. 206. The penalties which may be inflicted are reprimand in open Lodge, suspension, or expulsion. If the sentence be reprimand, the Master shall summon the adjudged to appear at the next stated meeting, after the result of the trial shall have been announced, when it shall be carried into effect in the presence only of members of the Lodge, unless, before the said meeting, legal notice shall have been given of an appeal to the Grand Lodge, in which case the sentence shall not be carried into effect until after a decision by that Grand Body affirming the judgment of the subordinate Lodge. If the sentence be suspension or expulsion, it shall at once go into effect, and the Secretary shall immediately notify the person suspended or expelled and the Grand Secretary thereof.

Appeal—Additional evidence on—Transcript.

Sec. 207. An appeal may be taken to the Grand Lodge by either party at its next succeeding annual communication, but not unless a notice of such intended appeal shall be given to the Master, in writing, within thirty days after his announce-

ment of the result of the trial. Any and all additional evidence, which either the accuser or accused shall desire to have heard on the appeal, shall be taken and reduced to writing within sixty days from the day on which the announcement of the result of the trial shall be made by the Master to the Lodge and all arguments and representations which it is desired to have considered on the appeal shall also be reduced to writing; and no additional evidence, arguments, or representations shall be considered on the appeal unless the same shall be reduced to writing and transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least sixty days before the commencement of the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge. In all appealed cases, and in all cases of expulsion or suspension whether appealed or not, the Master shall cause the Secretary to prepare a transcript of the record of trial, and immediately transmit it to the Grand Secretary, together with information of the appeal intended, if any there be. In all cases where the trial was had in a Lodge other than the Lodge of which the accused is a member, the Grand Secretary shall notify the Lodge of which he is a member, forthwith upon the receipt by him of the transcript of the record of trial. (1925.)

Every transcript of a trial-record, when prepared by the Secretary of any subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, shall, before its transmission to the Grand Secretary, be submitted to the Master of the Lodge, who shall carefully examine the same and see that it is fairly and legibly written, with sufficient spaces between papers and testimony; and that it otherwise complies with the Constitution

and Regulations of the Grand Lodge; and said Master shall endorse his approval thereupon.

When a trial is had in the Lodge of which the accused is a member, or in another Lodge to which the case is transferred, the Secretary cannot make any charge for serving the summons, or for writing up the record of the trial, or for writing a transcript or copy of the record for transmission to the Grand Secretary. (1925.)

ARTICLE V.

Of Revisions, Reversals and Restorations.

Sec. 208. Transcripts to Grand Secretary—Powers of Grand Lodge on appeal.
208A. Reversal shall not be for error in procedure.
209. Effect of reversal by Grand Lodge.
210. Suspension—Retoration by Lodge—Notice.
211. Restoration by Grand Lodge.
212. Petition to Grand Lodge by suspended Mason—Notice.
213. Petition to Grand Lodge by expelled Mason—Notice.
214. Petition to Grand Lodge by Lodge in behalf of expelled Mason.
215. Publications forbidden.

Transcripts to Grand Secretary—Powers of Grand Lodge on appeal.

Section 208. All transcripts of trial-records, required to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, shall by him be forwarded to the Committee on Grievances, who shall examine them, with such additional evidence in writing, if any, as may be presented, and shall report thereon at the next succeeding Annual Communication; and upon such report the Grand Lodge may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment of the Lodge, or may make such other order relative thereto as shall be deemed proper. And when a new trial is ordered or a judgment of reprimand is affirmed, the Grand

Secretary shall, as soon as possible, send to the Lodge a copy of the opinion and judgment of the Grand Lodge.

Appellate and original jurisdiction of Grand Lodge: Sec. 10.
Right of appeal in case of trial of member: Sec. 207.
Right of appeal when lodge is party. Sec. 187.

Reversal shall not be for error in procedure.

Sec. 208A. No judgment of a trial commission shall be set aside, or new trial granted, for any error of any sort as to pleading, procedure, or introduction of evidence, unless, after an examination of the entire case, including the evidence, the Grand Lodge shall be of the opinion that the error committed has resulted in a miscarriage of justice. (1915, p. 327, 449.)

Effect of reversal by Grand Lodge.

Sec. 209. Whenever a judgment of suspension or expulsion shall be reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, the brother who had been suspended or expelled shall be at once again entitled to all his rights and privileges as a member of the Lodge.

Suspension—Restoration by Lodge—Notice.

Sec. 210. All sentences of suspension shall be for an indefinite period; and a Lodge may, at any stated meeting, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, annul any such sentence of suspension pronounced by itself, and restore the Mason thus suspended to all his Masonic rights and privileges; provided, that notice of a resolution for such restoration have been given at the stated meeting next preceding. And, in case of such restoration, the Secretary shall at once notify the restored party and the Grand Secretary thereof; and provided, further, that if the Mason

suspended was not a member of the Lodge adjudging suspension, the application for restoration shall be refused unless the consent of the Lodge in which membership was held, if it be in this jurisdiction, is given. The request for such consent shall lie over at least one stated meeting. (As amended 1916.)

Restoration by Grand Lodge.

Sec. 211. The Grand Lodge may, at any Annual Communication, if good cause therefor be shown and proof be given of the notice hereinafter prescribed, restore to the rights and privileges of Masonry, any Mason who has been suspended or expelled within its jurisdiction; but such restoration shall not restore him to membership in the Lodge by which he was suspended or expelled.

Petition to Grand Lodge by suspended Mason—Notice.

Sec. 212. Whenever any Mason, suspended for unmasonic conduct, desires to petition the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he shall first make application for such restoration to the Lodge by which he was suspended, if it still be in existence. If his application be there refused, it may then be made to the Grand Lodge, **provided** that notice, in writing, be given to the Lodge of such intended application, not less than forty days preceding the Annual Communication.

Petition to Grand Lodge by expelled Mason—Notice.

Sec. 213. Whenever any expelled Mason desires to petition the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he shall, in writ-

ing, notify the Lodge which expelled him, if it still be in existence, of his intention so to do, at least sixty days before the Annual Communication at which his petition is to be presented, accompanying said notice with a copy of such intended petition; and, before said petition shall be considered by the Grand Lodge, proof of the giving of said notice to the Lodge shall be furnished.

Petition to Grand Lodge by Lodge in behalf of expelled Mason.

Sec. 214. Whenever any Lodge desires to petition the Grand Lodge for the restoration of an expelled Mason to the rights and privileges of Masonry, the Master thereof shall give due notice to all the members of his Lodge, so far as practicable, of such intended action and of the stated meeting at which it will be had; and at such meeting he shall cause to be recorded the fact that such notice was thus duly given. The votes of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to authorize the presentation of such petition to the Grand Lodge.

Publications forbidden.

Sec. 215. No suspension, expulsion, or restoration shall be published otherwise than is hereinbefore provided, except by authority of the Grand Lodge or by order of the Grand Master.

PART VII.

Of Amendments, Definitions, and Forms.

Article I. Of Amendments. Secs. 216—220.
II. Of Definitions. Secs. 221—232.
III. Of Forms for Various Purposes. Secs. 233—260.

ARTICLE I.

Of Amendments.

Sec. 126. When may be presented.
217. Vote required.
218. When two-thirds vote may carry.
219. No vote after election of officers.
220. Former constitutions repealed.

When may be presented.

Section 216. Any proposed amendment to this Constitution shall be presented at an Annual Communication and shall in all cases be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who shall report before a vote thereon be taken.

Vote required.

Sec. 217. Upon the report of said committee, if five-sixths of the votes shall be in favor of such proposed amendment it shall be declared adopted; and, from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

When two-thirds vote may carry.

Sec. 218. If the vote in favor of such proposed amendment be less than that named in the preceding section, but there be a majority therefor, it

shall lie over for one year, and shall be published with the proceedings, under the caption of "Proposed Amendment to the Constitution"; and if, at the next succeeding Annual Communication, it shall receive two-thirds of the votes given thereon, it shall be declared adopted; and, from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

No vote after election of officers.

Sec. 219. No vote upon a proposed amendment shall be taken after the election of the Grand Officers.

Former constitutions repealed.

Sec. 220. All former written Constitutions of this Grand Lodge are hereby repealed, as are also all Regulations, or parts thereof, which are repugnant to or inconsistent with this Constitution; and no Regulation shall hereafter be adopted which shall be in violation of, or inconsistent with, any of its provisions.

ARTICLE II.

Of Definitions.

Sec. 221. Grand Master.
222. Master.
223. Past Grand Officer.
224. Past Master.
225. Representative.
226. Vacancy.
227. Jurisdiction.
228. Regulation.
229. Suspension.
230. Expulsion.
231. Notification.
232. Summons.

The words and terms used in this Constitution

shall bear the construction which is given them in the following definitions:—

Grand Master.

Section 221. This title applies, not only to him who has been elected and installed as Grand Master, but to either of the Grand Officers who, under the provisions of Art. II, Part II, of this Constitution, shall have succeeded to the powers and duties of the Grand Master.

Master.

Sec. 222. This title applies, not only to him who has been elected and installed as Master, but to either of the Wardens who, under the provisions of Art. III, Part IV, of this Constitution, shall have succeeded to the powers and duties of the Master.

Past Grand Officer.

Sec. 223. This title applies only to one of the seven elective Grand Officers who has been regularly elected and installed and has served his term as such in this Grand Lodge, and who remains a member, in good standing, of some Lodge under its jurisdiction.

Past Master.

Sec. 224. This title applies only to one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed and has served a term as Master of a chartered Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and who remains a member in good standing of one of its subordinates; provided, that

one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed and has served a term as Master of a chartered Lodge within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge recognized by this Grand Lodge, and who has affiliated with or become a member of a subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction and who remains a member in good standing of one of its subordinates may take the honorary title of "Past Master," but shall not thereby become a member of this Grand Lodge. Provided, however, that if this Grand Lodge shall direct a charter to issue to any Lodge formed by a Grand Body recognized by this Grand Lodge, then and in such event it may by resolution provide that the title of Past Master shall apply to the Past Masters of such Lodge, and that such Past Masters shall thereupon become to all intents and for all purposes entitled to all the rights and privileges of Past Masters of this jurisdiction as defined herein.

This Grand Lodge recognizes no degree of Past Master conferred by any authority not holden under a legitimate Grand Lodge—acknowledging only the Order of that name as it exists in the ceremonies attending the installation of the Master-elect of a chartered Lodge; which Order shall be conferred only by a convocation of Masters or Past Masters, not less than three in number, who have thus regularly received it. Receiving the degree of Past Master is not a condition precedent to installation. In conformity with custom the Master-elect should, wherever practicable, receive the degree in the manner herein provided, but he can legally be installed without having received it.

Representative.

Sec. 225. The Representative of a Lodge within this jurisdiction is one who, being a member thereof, in the event that neither the Master nor either of the Wardens can be present at the Grand Lodge, has been elected by the Lodge at a stated meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes present, to represent it at the next Annual Communication. A Lodge without the State may be represented by a member of any Lodge in this jurisdiction, elected as before prescribed.

Form of credentials: Sec. 245.
Pay of by Lodge: Sec. 79.

Vacancy.

Sec. 226. Vacancies in office, either in a Lodge or in the Grand Lodge, may occur by death, deprivation, resignation, removal from the Jurisdiction, suspension, or expulsion.

Jurisdiction.

Sec. 227. The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge includes all Lodges and Masons within the territorial limits of this State, and all Lodges and their members without this State, acting under its authority.

The jurisdiction of a Lodge includes all its own members, wherever residing, and all Masons residing nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other Lodge within this jurisdiction.

Grand Lodge may specially fix jurisdiction: Sec. 92A.
Penal jurisdiction: Sec. 188.
Juridiction over candidates: Sec. 95.

Regulation.

Sec. 228. By a regulation of the Grand Lodge is meant any resolution, edict, law, or ordinance of any kind whatever, other than the Constitution, which it may adopt.

Suspension.

Sec. 229. The suspension of a Lodge is an arrest of its charter and a temporary prohibition to assemble or work as a legal Lodge, until again authorized so to do by competent authority; and the act suspends all its members except those especially exempted from its effect.

The suspension of a Master of a Lodge is a temporary deprivation of his office, and prohibits all recognition of him in that capacity until he be restored by competent authority.

The suspension of a Mason is a deprivation of all his rights and privileges as such, and prohibits all Masons and Lodges from holding any Masonic intercourse with him until he shall be legally restored in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Suspension for non-payment of dues defined: Sec. 166.

Expulsion.

Sec. 230. The expulsion of a Mason is the highest penalty known to the Masonic law. It is an absolute deprivation of all the rights and privileges of the Order, and prohibits all Masons and Lodges from holding any Masonic intercourse with him forever, unless he be restored by the Grand Lodge.

Notification.

Sec. 231. A notification or notice is a call issued by the Secretary, by order of the Lodge or Master, or by other competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to attend for some specific purpose at the time and place therein indicated, or to perform some specific duty therein set forth; and it is the duty of every Mason to comply with its direction if he can, without great inconvenience, do so. It shall be either written or printed, and shall, when practicable, be personally served upon the brother to be notified by a Tyler or some other Mason properly deputed for the purpose. If this cannot conveniently be done, it shall be left at the residence or usual place of business of such brother, or, if such residence or place of business is distant or unknown, it may be placed in the Postoffice, addressed to him at his last known place of residence; and this shall be deemed due and sufficient service.

Summons.

Sec. 232. A summons is an imperative order, issued by the Master of a Lodge and attested by its Secretary or by other competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to appear at such time and place as may therein be designated. The obligation to obey it is absolute and the penalty for disobedience shall be expulsion, unless it shall be shown that such disobedience was unavoidable or was occasioned by some pressing necessity.

ARTICLE III.

Of Forms for Various Purposes.

Sec. 233. Certificate for diploma for a Master Mason.
234. Certificate for diploma for benefit of family of a deceased brother.
235. Petition for a dispensation to form a new lodge.
236. Dispensation.
237. Recommendation of a petition for the formation of a new lodge.
238. Certificate of qualification of officers proposed for a new lodge.
239. Petition for a charter.
240. Charter.
241. Notices of rejections, suspensions, expulsions, and restorations.
242. Notice of special meeting to elect trial commissioners.
243. Certificate of withdrawal without recommendation.
244. Recommendatory certificate of withdrawal.
245. Credential for a representative elected by a Lodge.
246. Petition for degrees.
247. Application for affiliation.
248. Repealed.
249. Request to lay corner stone.
250. Certificate for amendment to by-laws.
251. Charge of unmasonic conduct.
252. Notification to a commissioner.
253. Notification to an accuser.
254. Summons to an accused brother—Service.
255. Summons to a witness.
256. Letter of authorization to take testimony.
257. Record of finding.
258. Form of transcript of record of trial.
259. Record of proceedings before commissioners.
260. Certificate of Master and Secretary.

Certificate for a diploma for a Master Mason.

Section 233. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.....A. L. 59.....

To the Very Worshipful.....,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that Brother.....is a Master Mason and a member of this Lodge, in good standing; and as such he is hereby recommended for a Grand Lodge Diploma, upon payment of the usual fees.

Given under my hand and seal of the
(Seal) Lodge aforesaid, at the date above written.

.....Secretary.

Authority to issue diploma: Sec. 50.
Charge for diploma: Sec. 39.

Certificate for diploma for benefit of family of a deceased brother.

Sec. 234. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.....A. L. 59.....

To the Very Worshipful.....,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that Brother.....,
who died at.....on the.....day of .....A. L. 59....., was, at the date of his decease, a Master Mason and a member of this Lodge, in good standing; and that he left **(here insert "a widow," "a child," or "children," or any**

of them, as the case may be), for whose benefit a Grand Lodge Diploma is desired.

Given by order of our Lodge aforesaid, at the date first above written, as witness my hand and the seal thereof.

(Seal)

.....Secretary.

Certificate to issue without charge: Secs. 39, 50.

Petition for a dispensation to form a new Lodge.

Sec. 235. To the Most Worshipful....., Grand Master of Masons in California:—

The petition of the undersigned respectively represents that they are Master Masons in good standing; that they were last members of the respective Lodges named opposite their several signatures hereunto, as will appear from the dimit or certificate of each of the petitioners, herewith transmitted; that they reside in or near the..... of.....in the county of....., in the State of California; that among them are a sufficient number of brethren well qualified to open and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and to discharge all its various duties in the three degrees of Ancient Masonry, in accordance with established usage; and that, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, and being desirous to use their best endeavors for the diffusion of its beneficent principles, they pray for a Dispensation empowering them to form, open, and hold a regular Lodge, at the.....of....., aforesaid, to be called.....Lodge.

They have nominated and respectfully recommend Brother.....as the first Master,

Brother.....as the first Senior Warden, and Brother.....as the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge, they being each, in all respects, competent to perform all the duties of either of the stations for which they are severally proposed; and, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted, they promise in all things strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Dated at.....on the.....day of..... A. L. 59.....

*Signatures.	Name and No. of Lodge.	State or Country.

Prerequisites for dispensation: Sec. 73.

Dispensation.

Sec. 236. The Grand Lodge of California,

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

Whereas, A petition has been presented to me by sundry brethren, to wit:—Brothers Alfred Albert Andrews, Benjamin Bruce Brown, Charles Clarence Carroll, Daniel David Dawson, Edward Egbert English, Francis Felix Foster, George Gideon Griffith, Henry Harold Hudson, Isaac Isaiah Inman, James Jabez Johnson, Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy, and Lemuel Lionel Lincoln, all residing in or near the town of Masonville, in the County of Mason, in

*These signatures must give all the names of each petitioner in full.

the State of California, praying to be congregated into a regular Lodge known and designated as Example Lodge, and promising to render obedience to the ancient usages and landmarks of the Fraternity, and the Constitution and Regulations of our Grand Lodge; **And, Whereas,** the said petitioners have been duly recommended to me as Master Masons in good standing, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations of our Grand Lodge:

Now Know Ye, That I, E..... C..... A....., Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, reposing full confidence in the recommendation aforesaid, and in the Masonic integrity and ability of the petitioners, do, by virtue of the power in me vested, hereby grant this Dispensation, empowering and authorizing our trusty and well-beloved brethren aforesaid, to form and open a Lodge after the manner of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and therein to admit to membership and make Freemasons, according to the ancient custom, and not otherwise.

This Dispensation is to continue in full force until the first day of the month in which the next Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge shall be holden, unless sooner revoked by me; and I do hereby appoint Brother Alfred Albert Andrews to be the first Master, Brother Benjamin Bruce Brown to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother Charles Clarence Carroll to be the first Junior Warden of the said new Lodge; requiring them to return this Dispensation, with their Book of Records, an attested copy of their By-Laws, and a full report of the doings of their said Lodge, to our Grand Lodge

aforesaid, at the expiration of the time herein specified, for examination and for such further action in the premises as shall then be deemed wise and proper.

Given under my hand and the seal of our Grand Lodge aforesaid, at S....., this twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, A. D. 1887.

(Seal) E..... C..... A.....,
Grand Master.

Attest: A..... G..... A.....,
Grand Secretary.

Power of Grand Master to issue: Secs. 43, 73.
Fee for: Sec. 39.

Recommendation of a petition for the formation of a new Lodge.

Sec. 237. To the M. W.....,
Grand Master of Masons in California:

.....hereby certify that a petition for the issue of a Dispensation to form and open a new Lodge at....., in the county of....., to be known as.....Lodge, has been presented to.....: .....further certify that it is known to.....that the signers to said petition, ...in number, are all Master Masons in good standing, that the establishment of the new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of Masonry, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has been provided therefor.

.....further certify that written notice of forty-five days of their intention to apply for a Dispensation has been given by the petitioners to

each Lodge whose jurisdiction is to be affected by the new Lodge, setting forth the names of the petitioners in full, with their present or former Masonic affiliations, the names of the proposed Master and Wardens, and the name of the proposed Lodge and the location of its Lodge-room or hall.

.....therefore recommend that the Dispensation prayed for in said petition be.....

Given at....., in the county of....., this.....day of....., A. L. 59.....

.....

Inspector....., District No.....

Recommendation necessary: Sec. 73.

Certificate of qualification of officers proposed for a new Lodge.

Sec. 238. To the Most Worshipful....., Grand Master of Masons in California:—

The petition of.....brethren, residing at the..... .....of....., in the county of....., praying the Grand Master for a Dispensation to open and hold a new Lodge at said....., to be called .....Lodge, having been presented to me; and Brothers....., and....., being recommended therein for nomination, respectively, as Master, Senior Warden, and Junior Warden of said proposed new Lodge; now I, ... Inspector of the.....Masonic district, do hereby certify that, to my positive knowledge, each of said brethren is fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry, to deliver entire the several lectures thereunto appertaining, and to be well informed as to those portions of the Consti-

tution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge which relate to the government of a Lodge.

Given at....., in the county of.....,
this.....day of....., A. L. 59.....

(Seal) .....Inspector.

Certificate necessary: Sec. 73.

Petition for a charter.

Sec. 239. To the M. W. Grand Lodge of California:—

The undersigned respectfully represent that on the.....day of....., A. L. 59....., a Dispensation was issued by the Grand Master for the formation of a new Lodge at....., in the county of....., by the name of..... Lodge; that on the.....day of....., next ensuing, said Lodge was opened and organized, and has since continued successfully to work during the period named in said Dispensation, as will appear from its records, by-laws, and returns, herewith presented; and that it is the anxious desire of the members of said Lodge that its existence be perpetuated.

They therefore pray that a Charter be granted to said Lodge by the name of.....Lodge, with such number as the usage of the Grand Lodge may assign it; and recommend that Brother.....be named therein as Master, Brother.....as Senior Warden, and Brother.....as Junior Warden; promising, as heretofore, strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Given by instruction from and on behalf of said Lodge, at..... this.....day of....., A. L. 59.....

.....

.....

.....

Delegates.

Form mandatory: Sec. 75.

Charter.

Sec. 240. To all whom it may concern:

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, Greeting:

Whereas, It having been duly represented unto us that sundry brethren of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, residing at or near the town of Masonville, in the County of Mason, within our Jurisdiction, have heretofore, to wit: on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, received from our Most Worshipful Grand Master a Dispensation to assemble as a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for the purposes therein expressed; **and, Whereas,** it having been further represented that the said brethren are now desirous that their Lodge shall be duly chartered, constituted, and numbered upon our registry as a regular Lodge; and it appearing, after due examination, that they are well qualified and in all respects worthy to assume and fulfill the duties consequent upon the indulgence of their said desire; **and, Whereas,** it being believed that the advancement of Freemasonry will be encouraged, and the wise, moral, and beneficient purposes of

our Ancient Craft be promoted by the constitution and permanent establishment of their said Lodge;

Now, therefore, Know Ye, That we, the Most Worshipful **Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons** of the State of California, have authorized, constituted and appointed, and, by this our **Warrant** and **Charter,** do hereby authorize, constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved brethren, Alfred Albert Andrews, Master, Benjamin Bruce Brown, Senior Warden, and Charles Clarence Carroll, Junior Warden, together with all such other true and lawful brethren as have already been or may hereafter be admitted to associate with them, to assemble and work as a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at the town of Masonville aforesaid, by the name and designation of Example Lodge No. —:

And We do hereby Grant and Commit unto the Master and Wardens aforesaid and their successors, and to the brethren of the said Lodge, full power and authority to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, raise Master Masons, and admit brethren to membership; to choose a Master and Wardens and other officers, annually; to exact from their initiates and members such fees and dues as may be necessary for the maintenance of their Lodge, for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, and for the regular payment of such annual contributions to the Grand Lodge as shall by it be directed; and, generally, to perform and do all other acts and things which shall be in full accordance with the ancient usages and customs of the Craft, and in

strict obedience to the Constitution, Regulations, and Edicts of this our Grand Lodge, aforesaid:

And We do hereby Require the said Lodge to attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, by its Master and Wardens, or by its Representatives, duly appointed; to keep a fair and faithful record of all its acts and proceedings which are proper to be written; and to lay the same before the Grand Lodge whenever it may be directed:

And, lastly, We do hereby Enjoin upon the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodge, aforesaid, that they ever observe a strict conformity to all the ordinances of our Grand Lodge, which is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in the State of California; and that they constantly give due respect and obedience to the Grand Master and their other superiors in office, in all things pertaining to our Ancient Craft.

Done in Grand Lodge, in accordance with its order, at the City of San Francisco, California, on this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini 1887, Anno Lucis 5887.

In Testimony whereof, We, Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, have hereunto set our hands and have caused
(L.S.) our Grand Secretary to make his attestation thereunto, and to affix the Seal of our Grand Lodge.

(Seal) E..... C..... A.....,
Grand Master.

Attest: A..... G..... A.....,
Grand Secretary.

Charter, when issued: Sec. 75.

Notices of rejections, suspensions, expulsions, and restorations.

Sec. 241. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.....A. L. 59.....

To the Very Worshipful.....,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, the petition of....., an applicant for the degrees of Masonry, was rejected.

(**Or,** I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., after due notice as prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for non-payment of dues.)

(**Or,** I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., after due trial in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.)

(**Or,** I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., after due trial in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.)

(**Or,** I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., heretofore by it suspended for

non-payment of dues, having paid up (or received a remission of) all arrearages, as provided in the Constitution, resumed his rights and privileges as a Mason and as a member of this Lodge.)

(Or, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro. ....., heretofore by it suspended for unmasonic conduct, was, by a two-thirds vote, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, restored to all his rights and privileges as a Mason and as a member of this Lodge.)

Given under my hand and the seal of
(Seal) our Lodge aforesaid.

.....Secretary.

Duty of Secretary to report: Sec. 150.

Notice of special meeting to elect trial commissioners.

Sec. 242. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.....A. L. 59.....

Bro.....

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, to be holden on the.....day of .....A. L. 59....., at.....o'clock.....M., for the purpose of electing Commissioners to try a brother upon a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him by a Master Mason in good standing.

By order of the Master, as witness my
(Seal) signature and the seal of our Lodge.

.....Secretary.

This notice jurisdictional: Sec. 194.

Certificate of withdrawal without recommendation.

Sec. 243. To all whom it may concern:—

This is to certify that Brother....., heretofore a member of our.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, has paid his dues in full and has this day withdrawn from membership in said Lodge.

Given at the Hall of our Lodge aforesaid, at....., in the county of....., State of California, this.....day of .....A. L. 59....., as witness my hand, the seal of our Lodge, and the attestation of our Secretary.

(Seal)

.....Master.

Attest: ....., Secretary.

Entitled to on notice without vote of Lodge: Sec. 159.

Recommendatory certificate of withdrawal.

Sec. 244. To all Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons,

Wheresoever dispersed around the Globe,

Greeting:

This is to certify that Brother....., whose signature appears in the margin hereof, is a Master Mason in good standing, and was, until this date, a member of our.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of California. Having paid all dues, and being in good fellowship with the brethren, he has voluntarily withdrawn from our said Lodge; and now, by its order, receives this certifi-

cate, recommending him to the fellowship and good will of the Fraternity wherever he may be.

Given at the Hall of our Lodge aforesaid, at....., in the county of....., State of California, this.....day of .....A. L. 59....., as witness my hand, the seal of our Lodge, and the attestation of our Secretary.

(Seal)

.....Master.

Attest: ....., Secretary.

Signature.....

Majority vote necessary for recommendatory certificate: Sec. 159.

Credential for a representative elected by a Lodge

Sec. 245. .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.....A. L. 59.....

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of California:—

This is to certify that, at a.....meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, it having been made known that neither the Master nor either of the Wardens thereof would be enabled to attend the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, Bro....., a member of the Lodge, was, by ballot, duly elected to serve as its Representative during said Communication.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the Secretary to affix the seal of our Lodge, with his attestation, at the date above written,

(Seal)

.....Master.

Attest: ....., Secretary.

Representative, how elected: Sec. 225.
Lodge may elect representative: Sec. 79.

Petition for degrees.

Sec. 246. To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.

The undersigned respectfully represents that, unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry; that he is prompted to solicit this privilege by a favorable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow creatures; and that he promises, if found worthy, to conform to all the Ancient usages and regulations of the Fraternity.

1.—What is your full name?.....

2.—When were you born?.....Age?.....

3.—Where were you born?.....

4.—Where do you reside?.....

5.—State explicitly your business occupation for the past ten years, and where conducted.....

6.—Have you resided in the State of California, the twelve months last past, and the place above named more than six months?.....

7.—Where have you resided the ten years last past? If in more than one place, state the particular years in each place.....

8.—Have you ever presented a petition to any Masonic Lodge? If so, when and to what Lodge? .....

9.—Have you ever been rejected by any Masonic Lodge? If so, when and by what Lodge?.....

10.—Do you believe in God and a future existence? .....

11.—Are you in sound bodily health?.....

12.—Do you know of any physical, legal, or moral reason which would prevent you from becoming a Freemason? State particularly any physical deformity or defect.....

13.—Do you promise that you will not, within six months after receiving the degree of Master Mason, petition for or receive any degree or be initiated in any body, order, or organization the prerequisite of membership wherein is that a person be a Master Mason? (1922.)

14.—Have you read all the questions contained in the foregoing petition? Are all of your answers thereto in your own handwriting? And do you, upon your honor, declare your foregoing statements to be true?.....

Recommended by:

Bro. .....

Bro. .....

Refers to:

Mr. .....

Mr. .....

This form of petition mandatory: Sec. 98.

Application for affiliation.

Sec. 247. To the Worshipful Master, the Wardens and Brethren of.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.

The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a Master Mason in good standing; that he was

last a member of.....Lodge, No....., in the .....of....., from which he has honorably withdrawn [that he is now a member of..... Lodge No.....in the of]. (And it is suggested that the Grand Secretary add a note to the effect that the part of the application which does not fit the facts is to be stricken out.) (As amended 1919.)

His place of residence is....., his age .....years, and his occupation.....

(Date)....., A. L. 59.....

Signature.....

Recommended by Bros.:

.....

.....

(To be members of the Lodge.)

This form of application mandatory: Sec. 98.

Certificate of membership.

Sec. 248. Repealed. (1927.)

Request to Lay Corner Stone

Sec. 249. Hall of..... Lodge No.....F. & A. M.

.....19.....

To the M. W.....
Grand Master of Masons in the
Jurisdiction of California.

M. W. Sir and Dear Brother:

The properly constituted authorities having, through this Lodge, invited the Grand Lodge of California to lay the corner stone of the.....

.....

at .....,

we respectfully and fraternally request that you

call a special communication of Grand Lodge for the said purpose, to meet at the hall of.....
.....Lodge No.....
on....., the
.....day of.....
at.....o'clock.....m. And we further request, if it be inconvenient for you or either of your Grand Officers to officiate on that occasion, that you authorize .....
.....
(here give title and name of some Past Grand officer, Inspector, Past Master, Master or other qualified brother) to perform the ceremony.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Lodge the date and place first above written.

.....
Master

Attest:

.....
Secretary

(If a Lodge desires the Grand Master to dedicate its hall, modify the language to suit the occasion.) (1927.)

Certificate for amendment to by-laws.

Sec. 250. .....Lodge No....., F. and A. M.
.....A. L. 59.....

To the Most Worshipful.....,
Grand Master of Masons in California:—

This is to certify that at a stated meeting of this Lodge held on the.....day of.....
19....., the following amendment to Section.....,
Article..... of the By-Laws was presented in writing and noted upon the minutes of the Lodge:

Article..... Section..... (Here set out in full the section as proposed to be amended.)

That at the next stated meeting, held on the .....day of....., 19..... the said section was amended by the votes of two-thirds of the members present.

Prior to amendment the section read as follows: (Here set out the full text of the section as it read prior to amendment.)

Witness my hand and the seal of the Lodge on the date first above written.

(Seal) ....., Secretary.

This certificate required: Sec. 81.

Charge of unmasonic conduct.

Sec. 251. ....., Cal., ..., ..., 18.....

To the Master of.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.

Worshipful Sir and Brother:—

The undersigned, a Master Mason in good standing, and a member of ..... Lodge No. ....., at ....., in the State of ....., does hereby charge Bro. A..... B....., a Mason now residing (or said to be residing) at....., in the State of ....., with unmasonic conduct, as set forth in the following specifications:—

First. That on or about the.....day of ....., 18....., he did, etc. (here state the offense as particularly as may be practicable).

Second. That on or about the.....day of ....., 18....., he did, (here state the second specification, if any).

Third. That on or about, etc. (following with as many specifications as there are distinct offenses charged).

For all which the undersigned desires that the said A..... B..... may be brought to trial and dealt with in such manner as our Masonic laws provide.

Respectfully and Fraternally,

C..... D.....

Should the charge be preferred by the Junior Warden, under the direction of the Lodge or Master, the first portion of the first paragraph foregoing should then read—

The undersigned, a Master Mason in good standing, and Junior Warden of.....Lodge, No....., at....., in the State of....., does hereby, by direction of that Lodge (or of the Master thereof), charge Bro. A..... B....., etc.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This, and the forms following, is taken from the "Form of Record of Trials" and here it should be said that the object of incorporating all these forms from that admirable compilation is that they may be given a permanent and established place in our law.

Charge must be in writing: Sec. 189.

Notification to a commissioner.

Sec. 252. Hall of....., Lodge No....., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18.....

Bro. I..... J.....,

You are hereby notified that, at a special meeting of this Lodge held on the.....day of....., 18....., you were elected to be one of.....Commissioners designated to try a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against a brother by a Master Mason in good standing; and that a meeting of said Commissioners, for that purpose, will be held

at....., on the.....day of....., 18....., at .....o'clock, ...M.

By order of the Master.

(Seal) G..... H....., Secretary.

Secretary must notify commissioners: Sec. 198.

Notification to an accuser.

Sec. 253. Hall of.....Lodge No....., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18.....

Bro. C..... D.....,

You are hereby notified that the Commissioners elected by this Lodge to try a certain charge preferred by you against Bro. A..... B....., will assemble at....., on....., the.....day of....., at.....o'clock, ...M, for that purpose.

By order of the Master.

(Seal) G..... H....., Secretary.

Secretary must notify accuser: Sec. 198.

Summons to an accused brother. Service.

Sec. 254. Hall of....., Lodge No....., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18.....

Bro. A..... B.....,

You are hereby summoned to appear at....., on....., the.....day of....., 18....., at .....o'clock, ...M, there and then to answer to a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred

against you by Bro. C..... D....., a Master Mason in good standing, a certified copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand and
(Seal) the seal of our Lodge, with the attestation of our Secretary.

K..... L....., Master.

Attest: G..... H....., Secretary.

Certificate of service.

I, ..., Secretary (or Tyler, or a member authorized by the Master for this purpose), of this Lodge, hereby certify that I duly served the annexed summons upon Bro. ....., the accused brother named therein, on the.....day of ....., 18....., by delivering to him in person at ..... (or leaving at his ordinary place of residence, to-wit: .....street, in....., California), or leaving at his place of business, to-wit: ....., in....., California, the duplicate thereof, together with a certified copy of the charge and specifications which accompanied the summons.

The following may be a form for the certificate of service when the service is had by mail or other mode of conveyance:—

Certificate of Service.

.....

I, ..., Secretary of this Lodge, hereby certify that on the.....day of.....,

18....., I forwarded by mail (or other usual mode of conveyance, stating it), to Bro. ....., named in the annexed summons, at ....., in the State of....., which place is the residence of the said brother, the duplicate of the annexed summons, together with a certified copy of the charge and specifications which accompanied the summons.

....., Secretary.

Summons to accused, how issued: Sec. 198.
Personal service required: Sec. 199.

Summons to a witness.

Sec. 255. Hall of....., Lodge No....., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18.....

Bro. S..... T.....,

You are hereby summoned to appear at..... on.....the.....day of....., 18....., at .....o'clock ....M., there and then to testify in relation to a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by Bro. C..... D..... against Bro. A..... B.....

Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand and (Seal) the seal of our Lodge, with the attestation of our Secretary.

K..... L....., Master.

Attest: G..... H....., Secretary.

Witness, how summoned: Sec. 201.

Letter of authorization to take testimony.

Sec. 256. Hall of....., Lodge No....., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18.....

To the Worshipful U..... V.....,

Master of.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.

At....., County of....., Cal.

A charge of unmasonic conduct having been preferred in this Lodge by Bro. C..... D....., a Master Mason in good standing, against Bro. A..... B....., a member of.....Lodge, No....., at....., a copy of which charge, with the specifications, is herewith transmitted; and the testimony of Bro. W..... X....., a member **(or a Mason residing within the jurisdiction)** of your Lodge, being deemed important at the trial of said charge, you are hereby authorized and requested to take the testimony of the said Bro. W..... X....., upon such matters as either the accuser or the accused, or both, may indicate in the paper **(or papers)** herewith annexed, and to make return thereof to me as early as may be possible.

Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand, the (Seal) seal of our Lodge, and the attestation of our Secretary.

K..... L....., Master.

Attest: G..... H....., Secretary.

It should not be forgotten that, when either party desires to have testimony taken elsewhere than before the Commissioners, **notice thereof must be given to the other party.**

The testimony taken upon an authorization, such as

the foregoing, should be written out precisely in the same manner, with question and answer, as though taken before the Commissioners; and, after being so written out and signed by the witness, should be at-attached to and be returned with the authorization, accompanied with the following—

Testimony of witness residing out of jurisdiction: Sec. 201.

Certificate.

....., Cal., ..., 18.....

I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbered from.....to....., inclusive, contain the full, true, and perfect deposition of Bro. W..... X....., taken by me under and by virtue of the annexed authorization.

U..... V.....,

Master of.....Lodge, No.....

Record of finding.

Sec. 257. All other business being concluded, and there being present only members of his Lodge, the Master presented the record of the trial of Bro. A..... B....., by the Commissioners elected on the ....., 18....., and announced that he had been found guilty upon one **(or two, or all)** of the specifications in the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him, and also upon the charge; and had been sentenced to expulsion (or suspension) from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. **(Or, to reprimand in open Lodge.) (Or, that he had been found not guilty upon all the specifications of the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him.)** The Master directed the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge and to file the record of the trial among the archives.

Record of finding, requisites for: Sec. 205.

Form of transcript of record of trial.

First should come a fair copy of the proceedings of the Lodge at the special meeting thereof held for the election of Trial-Commissioners, which should have been entered in the minutes of the Lodge in substantially the following form:—

Sec. 258. Form of Record.

At a Meeting for Election of Trial Commissioners.

Hall of.....Lodge, No....., F and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18.....

By order of the Master, of which due notification was given to the brethren, this Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above written, at ..... o'clock, ...M., and there were present the following: **(Here give the names and titles of the officers, and the number of other members present, referring for the names of these last to the Tyler's Register.)**

A Lodge of Master Masons having been duly opened, the Master stated that this special meeting had been called for the purpose of electing Commissioners to hear and determine upon a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by a Master Mason in good standing against a brother of this Lodge **(or of some other Lodge, naming it, or, if a non-affiliated Mason, saying so)**, and desired that the Lodge should indicate the number of Commissioners which it deemed advisable to elect.

On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the number of Commissioners be .....

The Master appointed Bros. O..... P..... and Q..... R....., to act as tellers, and the Lodge proceeded to ballot for Commissioners.

At the conclusion of the ..... ballot it was found that the following named brethren had each received a majority of the votes of all the members present, viz:—(**Here give the names in full of all the Commissioners elected.**) And they were declared by the Master to be duly elected to serve as Commissioners.

NOTE.—At this point, if the Master finds that the address of the accused is unknown and directs the trial to proceed ex parte, record thereof may be inserted and the direction as to summons being transmitted to the accused may be omitted.

The Master named ....., the.....day of ....., 18....., at.....o'clock, ...M., at the Lodge room (**or such other place as he may designate**), as the time and place for the first meeting of the Commissioners, and directed the Secretary to notify each of them of his election and of the time and place of meeting.

The Master also directed the Secretary to prepare, for his signature, a summons to the accused to appear at said time and place before the Commissioners, and handed the charge to the Secretary with instructions that a certified copy thereof, under seal of the Lodge, be made and transmitted to the accused with said summons.

The Master also directed the Secretary to notify the accuser of said time and place of meeting of the Commissioners.

The business being thus concluded, the Lodge was closed.

..... G..... H....., Secretary.

Approved: K..... L....., Master.

Secretary to make record: Sec. 205.

Record of proceedings before commissioners.

This should be followed by the record of the pro-

ceedings before the Commissioners, which may be in substantially the following form, viz.:—

Sec. 259. .....

At....., Cal., ..., 18.....

The Commissioners elected by.....Lodge, No. ....., F and A. M., on....., 18....., to try a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by Bro. ..... against Bro. ....., met at the time and place above noted, in accordance with the direction of the Master.

There were present the following named Commissioners, to-wit: Bros. .....

There were also present Bro. ....., W. M., of said Lodge, and Bro. ....., Secretary thereof. The accused was (or was not) present, and he was (or was not) represented by an attorney (naming him). The accuser was (or was not) present, and he was (or was not) represented by an attorney (naming him).

The Master then stated the purpose for which the Commission is assembled.

A majority of the Commissioners elected being present, the trial was ordered to proceed.

The Master then caused the charge and specifications to be read by the Secretary, and also the summons to the accused, with the certificate of service thereof. The following is a copy of the same:—

(Here insert copy of charge, copy of summons, and copy of certificate of service.)

It was also shown that the accuser had been duly notified. No objection was made by either party to any of the Commissioners (or, if objection is made, the fact and reasons given must be stated,

together with the ruling of the Master thereon).

The accused, in answer to said charge and specifications, stated (insert his statement, or, if his plea be in writing, insert copy thereof).

The Commissioners then proceeded to hear the testimony, and the following testimony was introduced on the part of the accuser:—

Bro. ....., a Mason in good standing, testified on his honor as a Mason, as follows: "I as a Mason in good standing, a member of..... Lodge, No....., F. and A. M., of....."

(Here insert the testimony of the witness, exactly as he gives it in his own words, giving all the questions and answers.)

(Signed) .....

The foregoing testimony, given by Bro..... was read to the witness, and, after such reading, was signed by him in the presence of the Commissioners.

....., a witness who is not a Mason, appeared before the Commission, and having been put under oath to testify truly by.....a....., an officer authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths, testified as follows:—

(Here insert his testimony.)

The deposition of....., who was not a Mason, taken by order of the Master by an officer authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths, was here introduced.

(Here insert copy of such deposition, with copies of all papers appertaining thereto.)

The testimony of Bro....., a Mason residing without the jurisdiction of this Lodge, and taken by....., Master of.....

Lodge, No....., F. and A. M., by authorization of the Master of this Lodge, was here introduced.

(Here insert copy of authorization, testimony and certificate.)

The accused offered the following testimony:—

(Here insert all of such testimony in the manner already stated.)

No further testimony being offered, the matter was submitted to the Commissioners for decision. The Commissioners thereupon proceeded to deliberate, with none present save themselves, the Master and Secretary. After sufficient consultation and deliberation, a vote for "guilty" or "not guilty" was taken by ballot on the first specification, and the vote thereon was "guilty," 3; "not guilty," 4. A vote for "guilty" or "not guilty" was then taken by ballot on the second specification, and the vote thereon was "guilty," 6; "not guilty," 1. A vote for "guilty" or "not guilty" was then taken by ballot upon the charge of unmasonic conduct, and the vote thereon was "guilty," 6; "not guilty," 1.

The Commissioners then proceeded to vote, by ballot, upon the sentence. The Master submitted to the Commissioners the question—"Shall the accused be expelled?" The ballot on such question resulted "aye," 3; "no," 4. The Master then submitted to the Commissioners the question—"Shall the accused be suspended?" The ballot on such question resulted "aye," 6; "no," 1.

The result of this ballot having been declared, the Commission, having finished its work, adjourned.

.....

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Signatures of Commissioners who acted.

I, ..., Secretary of.....Lodge, No. ....., F. and A. M., do hereby certify that I acted as Secretary of the Trial-Commission elected by said Lodge to try a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by ..... against ....., and that the foregoing is a full and correct record of the proceedings and findings of said Commission.

Dated....., 18.....

....., Secretary.

[This completes the copy of the record of the Commission, the **original** of which should be handed to the Master of the Lodge, who makes the announcement at the next stated meeting of the Lodge. The **original** record of the Commission, handed to the Master and filed in the Lodge, should in all cases contain the **original papers** (charge, summons, depositions, etc.), and not the copies. **The original record remains with the Lodge.** The transcript for the Grand Lodge, given above, is a **copy** of this original record, including copies of all papers therein.]

The above should be followed in the transcript sent to the Grand Lodge by a copy of the minutes of the Lodge relating to the announcement in the Lodge by the Master, as shown in Section 257.

Secretary to make record: Sec. 205.
To be signed by commissioners: Sec. 205.
Record of finding, form of: Sec. 257.

Certificate of Master and Secretary.

The transcript sent to the Grand Lodge should then be certified by the Secretary of the Lodge. The following may be a form for such certificate:—

Sec. 260. Hall of....., Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.

At....., Cal., ..., 18.....

I, ..., Secretary of the above named Lodge, do hereby certify that in the case of....., charged with unmasonic conduct, the foregoing is a full and correct copy of the minutes and proceedings of the Lodge at the election of Commissioners, of the record of proceedings before the Commis-

sioners, and of the minutes of the Lodge as to the announcement of the result in the Lodge.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Lodge.

(Seal)

....., Secretary.

This must be followed by the approval of the Master, which may be as follows:—

I, ..., Master of said Lodge, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing transcript of trial-record, and I do hereby approve the same.

Dated....., 18.....

.....,
Master of.....Lodge.
No....., F. and A. M.

The foregoing forms (251—260) are intended simply to show in a general way what is requisite. They must, of course, be changed by the persons preparing records to meet the facts of each particular case.

To be signed by Secretary and Master: Sec. 205.

To be transmitted to Grand Secretary, when: Sec. 207.

Testimonial to Grand Master—Finance committee to provide for.

Sec. 261. The Finance Committee of this Grand Lodge is hereby authorized to set aside each year a sum of money not to exceed three hundred dollars ($300.00) for the purpose of purchasing a suitable testimonial to be presented to the retiring Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, and said Finance Committee is hereby directed to consult with the retiring Grand Master before the purchase of said testimonial is made. The above incorporates old General Regulation 80.

LIST OF REGULAR LODGES

Resolved, that the Grand Secretary be instructed to purchase five hundred copies of "List of Regular Lodges," and that he be directed to mail to each Lodge in this grand jurisdiction a copy of said publication. (1911, page 197.)

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

Resolved, that as soon as practicable after the first of February of each year, the Grand Secretary publish in pamphlet form or in such form as he may consider to the best advantage, a list of Inspectors together with the Lodges comprising the various districts, and the officers of each Lodge (Master, Wardens and Secretary), and that a copy of this list be sent without expense to each Inspector and to each Lodge in the jurisdiction. (1914, page 208.)

THE UNIFORM CODE OF BY-LAWS OF LODGES

Made Obligatory in October, 1898, and as Amended to October, 1918.

ARTICLE I.
Of Name and Officers.

Section 1. This Lodge shall be known by the name of.....Lodge, No....., of Free and Accepted Masons; and its officers shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Marshal, two Stewards, a Tyler, and such other officers as the Lodge may deem proper to appoint.

ARTICLE II.
Of Elections and Appointments.

Section 1. The Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, the Treasurer and the Secretary, shall be elected by ballot, in conformity with Section 135, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. The other officers shall be appointed by the Master, except the Junior Deacon, who may be appointed by the Senior Warden. Any Master Mason in good standing, whether or not a member of the Lodge, may be appointed Tyler.

ARTICLE III.
Of Meetings of the Lodge.

Section 1. The stated meetings of this Lodge shall be holden on the.....in each month at.....o'clock.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be called from time to time, as the Lodge, or the presiding officer thereof, may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

Of Initiation and Membership.

Section 1. All petitions for initiation or affiliation must be signed by the petitioner and be recommended by two members of the Lodge. Every such petition shall be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report thereon at the next stated meeting (unless further time be granted), when the applicant shall be balloted for and received or rejected.

Sec. 2. If an applicant, elected to receive the degrees in this Lodge, does not come forward to be initiated within three months thereafter, the fee shall be forfeited, unless the Lodge shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 3. Every person raised to the degree of Master Mason in this Lodge (except when such degree shall have been conferred at the request of another Lodge), or elected to be a member thereof, shall sign its By-Laws.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Treasurer.

Section 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary; shall keep an accurate and just account thereof; and shall pay the same out only upon an order duly signed by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary. He shall, at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, submit a report in full of the mone-

tary transactions of the Lodge. The Lodge may also, at any time when considered necessary, cause him to present an account of his receipts and disbursements, and of the amount of funds on hand.

Sec. 2. He shall, within fifteen days after installation, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VI.
Of the Secretary.

Section 1. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all proceedings proper to be written; shall transmit a copy of the same to the Grand Lodge when required; shall keep a separate account for each member of the Lodge; shall report at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, the amounts due by each; shall receive all moneys due the Lodge, and pay the same monthly to the Treasurer; and shall perform all such other duties as may properly pertain to his office.

Sec. 2. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct; and he shall, within fifteen days after installation, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VII.
Of the Tyler.

Section 1. The Tyler, in addition to the necessary duties of his office, shall serve all notices and summonses, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Lodge.

Sec. 2. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VIII.
Of Fees.

Section 1. The table of fees for this Lodge shall be as follows: For the three degrees, the sum of .....dollars; for the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, when the first degree shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of..... dollars; for the degree of Master Mason, when the first and second degrees shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of.....dollars; and for affiliation, the sum of.....dollars.

Sec. 2. The fee for each of the foregoing shall accompany the several petitions or applications, else they shall not be presented by the Secretary to the Lodge.

Note: The fees fixed in the By-Laws have no reference to the $25 fee provided by section 41 of the Constitution.

ARTICLE IX.
Of Dues.

Section 1. The dues of each member of this Lodge shall be....., payable quarterly in advance.

Sec. 2. No member, who shall be in arrears for dues at the time of the annual election, shall be permitted to vote, or shall be eligible to any office.

Sec. 3. Should any member, suspended for non-payment of dues, neglect for the period of two years to pay said dues or have the same remitted by his Lodge, said member may be restored to good standing only as provided by Section 119, of the Constitution.

Sec. 4. Any member in good standing may withdraw from membership by paying his dues and

notifying the Lodge to that effect at a stated meeting; but no recommendatory certificate shall be issued to him unless ordered by the Lodge.

ARTICLE X.
Of Committees.

Section 1. The Master and Wardens shall be a Charity Committee, and shall have power to draw upon the Treasurer for any sum, not exceeding .....dollars at any one time, for the relief of a distressed worthy brother, his wife, widow, or orphan.

Sec. 2. The Master, at the stated meeting next succeeding his installation, shall appoint an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all accounts presented against the Lodge.

Sec. 3. All reports of committees shall be made in writing.

ARTICLE XI.
Of Revealing the Transactions of the Lodge.

Section 1. When a candidate for initiation or affiliation is rejected, or a brother reprimanded, suspended or expelled, no member or visitor shall reveal, either directly or indirectly, to such person, or to any other, any transactions which may have taken place on the subject; nor shall any proceeding of the Lodge, not proper to be made public, be disclosed outside thereof, under the penalty of reprimand, suspension or expulsion, as the Lodge may determine.

ARTICLE XII.

Of the Order of Business.

Section 1. The regular order of business at every stated meeting of this Lodge shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Reports of Committees.
3. Balloting.
4. Reception of Petitions.
5. Miscellaneous and Unfinished Business.
6. Conferring of Degrees.

ARTICLE XIII.

Of Amendments.

Section 1. These By-Laws, so far as relates to the times of meeting, and the amounts of fees, dues, and disbursements by the Charity Committee, may be amended at any stated meeting by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; provided, that written notice of such amendment shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding; but such amendment shall have no effect until approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, and until such approval shall have been transmitted to the Grand Secretary. The Secretary of the Lodge shall note upon the minutes of the Lodge the notice of proposed amendment when made, and when transmitting an amendment for approval shall forward a certificate, under seal, showing that the law has been complied with and that the amendment has received the requisite vote.

(For form of certificate of amendment to By-Laws, see Section 250, Constitution.)

PROCEEDINGS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES

Section 91 of this Constitution (Part III, Art. II, Sec. 11, Manual) prescribes generally the manner in which consolidation of Lodges may be effected; but for the further information of whomsoever may be interested, the following procedure, adopted by Grand Lodge in 1883 (Proceedings 1883, page 277), is suggested:

1st. There should be adopted by each Lodge, at a stated meeting, a resolution to the effect that a consolidation is expedient and that a committee from each Lodge be appointed to arrange and report the terms upon which such consolidation may be effected.

2d. These committees, when appointed, must meet and agree upon the terms of the consolidation, and make their reports in writing to their several Lodges; which reports must be received and concurred in by their respective Lodges.

3. When the Lodges shall have thus concurred in the reports of their committees, and the terms of consolidation shall have been agreed upon, notice must be given by the Secretary of each Lodge to all its members, that, at a stated meeting to be holden on a day named in the notice, which must be more than three months subsequent to the time of service, a resolution for consolidation will come up for final action.

4th. Meanwhile a paper, or papers, either written or printed, substantially in the following form, should be presented to the members of each Lodge for their signatures:

"In pursuance of certain action of.....Lodge, No. ....., and .....Lodge, No. ....., tending to

the consolidation of said Lodges into one Lodge, under the name and number of.....Lodge, No. ....., we the undersigned, members of.....Lodge, No. ....., do hereby express our assent to and our desire for such proposed consolidation."

Which paper or papers must be signed by at least three-fourths of the members of each of the Lodges desiring to consolidate, prior to the time for final action.

5th. At the stated meeting for which notice shall have been given, as above, these papers must be presented, each to its proper Lodge, showing that at least three-fourths of the members of each of the Lodges have expressed their assent in writing, and thereupon the resolution may come up for final action and adoption; and when these proceedings shall have been had, the papers, including the ballots or expressions of assent, and the action of the Lodges must be certified to the Grand Secretary by the Secretaries, under the seals of their respective Lodges.

6th. When all the proceedings shall have been completed, they should be entered upon the records of each of the existing Lodges, and the transcripts sent to the Grand Secretary should contain full copies of such records.

The consolidation is not effective until approved by the Grand Master or by the Grand Lodge.

A Master cannot refuse to entertain a motion to consolidate.

The Lodge formed by consolidation takes possession of all the property, including moneys, of the consolidated Lodge, and is liable for the debts and the life memberships of the Lodges consolidated.

THE FOUNDATION OF MASONIC LAW

The Landmarks, or the Unwritten Law.

Landmark First—The modes of recognition.

Landmark Second—The division of symbolic Masonry into three degrees.

Landmark Third—The legend of the third degree.

Landmark Fourth—The government of the fraternity by a presiding officer, called a Grand Master, who is elected from the body of the craft.

Landmark Fifth—The prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every assembly of the craft.

Landmark Sixth—The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring degrees at irregular times.

Landmark Seventh—The prerogative of the Grand Master to give dispensations for opening and holding Lodges.

Landmark Eighth—The prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight in a regular Lodge by unanimous consent of the members present.

Landmark Ninth—The necessity for Masons to congregate in Lodges.

Landmark Tenth—The government of the craft, when so congregated in a Lodge, by a Master and two Wardens.

Landmark Eleventh—The necessity that every Lodge, when congregated, should be duly tiled.

Landmark Twelfth—The right of every Mason to be represented in all general meetings of the craft, and to instruct his representatives.

Landmark Thirteenth—The right of every Mason to appeal from the decisions of his brethren in Lodge convened, to the Grand Lodge.

Landmark Fourteenth—The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular Lodge.

Landmark Fifteenth—No visitor, unknown to the brethren present, or to some one of them as a Mason, can enter a Lodge without first passing an examination according to ancient usage.

Landmark Sixteenth—No Lodge can interfere in the business of another Lodge, nor give degrees to brethren who are members of other Lodges.

Landmark Seventeenth—Every Freemason is amenable to the laws and regulations of the Masonic jurisdiction in which he resides.

Landmark Eighteenth—The qualification of candidates for initiation.

Landmark Nineteenth—A belief in the existence of God as the Grand Architect of the Universe.

Landmark Twentieth—The belief in a resurrection to a future life.

Landmark Twenty-first—The "Book of the Law" shall constitute an indispensable part of the furniture of every Lodge.

Landmark Twenty-second—The equality of all Masons.

Landmark Twenty-third—The secrecy of the institution.

Landmark Twenty-fourth—The foundation of a speculative science upon an operative art, and the symbolic use and explanation of the terms of that art, for the purpose of religious or moral teaching.

Landmark Twenty-fifth—The last and crowning landmark of all is, that these landmarks can never be changed.

THE WRITTEN LAW.

I. THE OLD YORK CONSTITUTIONS OF 926.

The Fifteen Articles:

1. The Master must be steadfast, trusty and true; provide victuals for his men, and pay their wages punctually.

2. Every Master shall attend the Grand Lodge when duly summoned, unless he have a good and reasonable excuse.

3. No Master shall take an Apprentice for less than seven years.

4. The son of a bondman shall not be admitted as an Apprentice, lest, when he is introduced into the Lodge, any of the brethren should be offended.

5. A candidate must be without blemish, and have the full and proper use of his limbs; for a maimed man can do the craft no good.

6. The Master shall take especial care, in the admission of an Apprentice, that he do his lord no prejudice.

7. He shall harbor no thief or thief's retainer, lest the craft should come to shame.

8. If he unknowingly employ an imperfect man, he shall discharge him from the work when his inability is discovered.

9. No Master shall undertake a work that he is not able to finish to his lord's profit and the credit of his Lodge.

10. A brother shall not supplant his fellow in the work, unless he be incapable of doing it himself; for then he may lawfully finish it, that pleasure and profit may be the mutual result.

11. A Mason shall not be obliged to work after the sun has set in the West.

12. Nor shall he decry the work of a brother or fellow, but shall deal honestly and truly by him, under a penalty of not less than ten pounds.

13. The Master shall instruct his Apprentice faithfully, and make him a perfect workman.

14. He shall teach him all the secrets of his trade.

15. And shall guard him against the commission of perjury, and all other offences by which the craft may be brought to shame.

The Fifteen Points:

1. Every Mason shall cultivate brotherly love and the love of God, and frequent holy church.

2. The workman shall labor diligently on work days, that he may deserve his holidays.

3. Every Apprentice shall keep his Master's counsel, and not betray the secrets of his Lodge.

4. No man shall be false to the craft, or entertain a prejudice against his Master or Fellows.

5. Every workman shall receive his wages meekly, and without scruple; and should the Master think proper to dismiss him from the work, he shall have due notice of the same before H. xii.

6. If any dispute arise among the brethren, it shall be settled on a holiday, that the work be not neglected, and God's law fulfilled.

7. No Mason shall debauch, or have carnal knowledge of the wife, daughter, or concubine of his Master or Fellows.

8. He shall be true to his Master, and a just mediator in all disputes or quarrels.

9. The Steward shall provide good cheer against the hour of refreshment, and each Fellow shall punctually defray his share of the reckoning, the Steward rendering a true and correct account.

10. If a Mason live amiss, or slander his Brother, so as to bring the Craft to shame, he shall have no further maintenance among the brethren, but shall be summoned to the next Grand Lodge, and if he refuses to appear, he shall be expelled.

11. If a Brother see his Fellow hewing a stone, and likely to spoil it by unskillful workmanship, he shall teach him to amend it, with fair words and brotherly speeches.

12. The General Assembly, or Grand Lodge, shall consist of Masters, and Fellows, Lords, Knights and Squires, Mayor and Sheriff, to make new laws, and to confirm old ones when necessary.

13. Every Brother shall swear fealty, and if he violate his oath, he shall not be succored or assisted by any of the Fraternity.

14. He shall make oath to keep secrets, to be steadfast and true to all the ordinances of the Grand Lodge, to the King and Holy Church, and to all the several points herein specified.

15. And if any Brother break his oath, he shall be committed to prison, and forfeit his goods and chattels to the King.

Additional Ordinance:

That a General Assembly shall be held every year, with the Grand Master at its head, to enforce these regulations, and to make new laws, when it may be expedient to do so, at which all the brethren are competent to be present; and they must renew their O. B. to keep these statutes and constitutions, which have been ordained by King Athelstan, and adopted by the Grand Lodge of York. And this assembly further directs that, in all ages to come, the existing Grand Lodge shall petition the reigning Monarch to confer his sanction on their proceedings.

II. THE CONSTITUTIONS OF EDWARD III.

1. That for the future, at the making or admission of a Brother, the constitutions and the charges shall be read.

2. That Master Masons or Masters of the work, shall be examined whether they be able of cunning to serve their respective lords, as well the highest as the lowest, to the honor and worship of the aforesaid art, and to the profit of their lords; for they be their lords that employ them for their travel.

3. That when the Master and Wardens meet in Lodge, if need be, the Sheriff of the county, or the Mayor of the city, or Alderman of the town, in which the congregation is held, should be made fellow and sociate to the Master, in the help of him against rebels, and for upbearing the rights of the realm.

4. That Entered Prentices at their making were charged not to be thieves, or thieves-maintainers; that they should travel honestly for their pay, and love their Fellows as themselves, and to be true to the King of England, and to the realm, and to the Lodge.

5. That at such congregations it shall be enquired, whether any Master or Fellow has broke any of the articles agreed to. And if the offender, being duly cited to appear, prove rebel, and will not attend, then the Lodge shall determine against him that he shall forswear (or renounce) his Masonry, and shall no more use this craft; the which if he presume for to do, the Sheriff of the county shall prison him, and take all his goods into the King's hands, till his grace be granted him an issue: for this cause principally have these congregations been ordained, that as well the lowest as the highest should be well and truly served in this art foresaid throughout all the kingdom of England.

III. REGULATIONS OF 1663.

1. That no person, of what degree soever, be made or accepted a Freemason, unless in a regular Lodge, whereof one to be a Master or a Warden in that limit or division where such Lodge is kept, and another to be a craftsman in the trade of Freemasonry.

2. That no person shall hereafter be accepted a Freemason but such as are of able body, honest parentage, good reputation, and an observer of the laws of the land.

3. That no person hereafter who shall be accepted a Freemason, shall be admitted into any Lodge or assembly, until he has brought a certificate of the time and place of his acceptation from the Lodge that accepted him, unto the Master of that limit or division where such Lodge is kept; and the said Master shall enroll the same in a roll of parchment, to be kept for that purpose, and shall give an account of all such acceptation at every General Assembly.

4. That every person who is now a Freemason, shall bring to the Master a note of the time of his acceptation, to the end the same may be enrolled in such priority of place as the Brother deserves; and that the whole company and Fellows may the better know each other.

5. That for the future the said fraternity of Freemasons shall be regulated and governed by one Grand Master, and as many Wardens as the said society shall think fit to appoint at every annual General Assembly.

6. That no person shall be accepted, unless he be twenty-one years old or more.

IV. THE ANCIENT INSTALLATION CHARGES.

1. That ye shall be true men to God and the holy church, and to use no error or heresy by your understanding, and by wise men's teaching.

2. That ye shall be true liegemen to the King of England, without treasons or any falsehood, and that ye know no treason but ye shall give knowledge thereof to the king, or to his counsel; also, ye shall be true one to another, that is to say, every

Mason of the craft that is a Mason allowed, ye shall do to him as ye would be done unto yourself.

3. And ye shall keep truly all the counsel that ought to be kept in the way of Masonhood, and all the counsel of the Lodge or of the chamber. Also, that ye shall be no thief nor thieves to your knowledge free; that ye shall be true to the king, lord or master that ye serve, and truly to see and work for his advantage.

4. Ye shall call all Masons your Fellows, or your brethren, and no other names.

5. Ye shall not take your Fellow's wife in villainy, nor deflower his daughter or servant, nor put him to disworship.

6. Ye shall truly pay for your meat or drink, wheresoever ye go to table or board. Also ye shall do no villainy there, whereby the craft or science may be slandered.

V. THE ANCIENT CHARGES AT MAKINGS.

1. That no Mason take on him no lord's work, nor any other man's, unless he know himself well able to perform the work, so that the craft have no slander.

2. Also, that no Mason take work but that he take reasonable pay for it; so that the lord may be truly served, and the Master to live honestly, and to pay his Fellows truly. And that no Master or Fellow supplant others of their work, that is to say, that if he hath taken a work, or else stand Master of any work, that he shall not put him out, unless he be unable of cunning to make an end of his work. And no Master nor Fellow shall take no

Apprentice for less than seven years. And that the Apprentice be free born, and of limbs whole as a man ought to be, and no bastard. And that no Master nor Fellow take no allowance to be made Mason without the assent of his Fellows, at the least six or seven.

3. That he that be made able in all degrees; that is, free born, of a good kindred, true, and no bondsman, and that he have his right limbs as a man ought to have.

4. That a Master take no Apprentice without he have occupation to occupy two or three Fellows at the least.

5. That no Master or Fellow put away any lord's work to task that ought to be journeywork.

6. That every Master give pay to his Fellows and servants as they may deserve, so that he be not defamed with false working. And that none slander another behind his back to make him lose his good name.

7. That no Fellow in the house or abroad, answer another ungodly or reproveably without cause.

8. That every Master Mason do reverence to his elder; and that a Mason be no common player at the cards, dice or hazard; or at any other unlawful plays, through the which the science and craft may be dishonored and slandered.

9. That no Fellow go into town by night, except he have a Fellow with him, who may bear him record that he was in an honest place.

10. That every Master and Fellow shall come to the assembly, if it be within fifty miles of him, if he have any warning. And if he have trespassed

against the craft, to abide the reward of Masters and Fellows.

11. That every Master Mason and Fellow that hath trespassed against the craft, shall stand to the correction of other Masters and Fellows to make him accord; and if they cannot accord, to go to the common law.

12. That a Master or Fellow make not a mould stone, square nor rule to no lowen, nor let no lowen work work within their Lodge nor without, to mould stone.

13. That every Mason receive and cherish strange Fellows, when they come over the country, and set them on work, if they will work, as the manner is; that is to say, if the Mason have any mould stone in his place, he shall give him a mould stone, and set him on work; and if he have none, the Mason shall refresh him with money unto the next Lodge.

14. That every Mason shall truly serve his Master for his pay.

15. That every Master shall truly make an end of his work, task or journey, whitherso it be.

VI. THE REGULATION OF 1703.

That the privileges of Masonry should no longer be restricted to operative Masons, but extend to men of various professions, provided they are regularly approved and initiated into the Order.

VII. THE REGULATION OF 1717.

That the privilege of assembling as Masons, which had been hitherto unlimited, should be vested in certain Lodges or assemblies of Masons,

convened in certain places; and that every Lodge to be hereafter convened, except the four old Lodges at this time existing, should be legally authorized to act by a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in communication; and that without such warrant, no Lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional.

VIII. THE REGULATION OF 1720.

In future, the new Grand Master shall be named and proposed to the Grand Lodge sometime before the feast; and, if approved and present, he shall be saluted as Grand Master elect; and every Grand Master, when he is installed, shall have the sole power of appointing his Deputy and Wardens, according to ancient custom.

IX. THE CHARGES APPROVED IN 1722.

I. Concerning God and Religion.

A Mason is obliged by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes

the centre of union, and the means of concilating true friendship among persons that must else have remained at a perpetual distance.

II. Of the Civil Magistrate, Supreme and Subordinate.

A Mason is to be a peaceful subject to the civil powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies, against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself, undutifully to inferior magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion, so ancient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the crafts men, because of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries and promoted the honor of the Fraternity, which ever flourished in times of peace. So that if a brother should be a rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanced in his rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy man; and, if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or ground of political jealousy to the government for the time being, they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible.

III. Of Lodges.

A Lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work: Hence, that assembly, or duly organized society of Masons is called a Lodge, and every brother ought to belong to one, and be subject to

its by-laws and general regulations. It is either particular or general, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the regulations of the General or Grand Lodge hereunto annexed. In ancient times, no Master or Fellow could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, until it appeared to the Master and Wardens, that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons admitted members of a Lodge must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age, no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

IV. Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.

All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the Royal Craft despised. Therefore, no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity: Only candidates may know, that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art, of serving his Master's lord, and of being made a brother, and then a Fellow Craft in due time, even after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to

the honor of being the Warden, and then the Master of the Lodge, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the Lodges, according to his merit.

No brother can be a Warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow Craft; or a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor Grand Master unless he has been a Fellow Craft before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the Lodges. And for the better and easier and more honorable discharge of his office, the Grand Master has a power to choose his own Deputy Grand Master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the Master of a particular Lodge, and has the privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present, or interpose his authority by a letter.

These rulers and governors, supreme and subordinate, of the Ancient Lodge, are to be obeyed in their respective stations by all the brethren, according to the old charges and regulations, with all humility, reverence, love and alacrity.

V. Of the management of the Craft in Working.

All Masons shall work honestly on working days, that they may live creditably on holy days; and the time appointed by the law of the land or confirmed by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen shall be appointed the Master, or Overseer of the lord's

work, who is to be called Master by those that work under him. The Craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but brother or fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the Lodge.

The Master, knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; nor to give more wages to any brother or apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the Master and the Masons, receiving their wages justly, shall be faithful to the lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or journey; nor put the work to task, that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and drafts of him that began it.

When a Fellow Craftsman is chosen Warden of the work under the Master, he shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the Master's absence to the lord's profit, and his brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employed shall meekly receive their wages, without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the Master till the work is finished.

A young brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No laborer shall be employed in the proper work of Masonry; nor shall Freemasons work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity: nor shall they teach laborers and unaccepted Masons, as they should teach a brother or fellow.

VI. Of Behavior, viz.:

1. **In the Lodge while constituted.**—You are not to hold private committees, or separate conversation, without leave from the Master, nor to talk of anything impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the Master or Wardens, or any brother speaking to the Master: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your Master, Wardens, and Fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge,) and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a lord's work be hindered the meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the Lodge.

2. **Behavior after the Lodge is over, and the Brethren not gone.**—You may enjoy yourselves with innocent mirth, treating one another accord-

ing to ability, but avoiding all excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive or that may forbid an easy and free conversation; for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore, no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or State policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholic Religion above mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will. This charge has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the reformation in Britain, or the dissent and secession of these nations from the communion of Rome.

3. **Behavior when Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge formed.**—You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other brother, freely giving mutual instruction, as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any brother, were he not a Mason; for though all Masons are as brethren upon the same level, yet Masonry takes no honor from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his honor, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honor to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners.

4. Behavior in presence of Strangers not Masons.—You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently for the honor of the worshipful Fraternity.

5. Behavior at home and in your neighborhood.—You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man; particularly, not to let your family, friends and neighbors, know the concerns of the Lodge, &c., but wisely to consult your own honor, and that of the ancient brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after Lodge hours are past; and by avoiding gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6. Behavior towards a strange Brother.—You are cautiously to examine him, in such a method as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want, you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved: You must employ him some days, or else recommend him to be employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability, only to prefer a poor

brother, that is a good man and true, before any other poor people in the same circumstances.

Finally, all these charges you are to observe, and also those that are to be communicated to you in another way; cultivating **brotherly love,** the foundation and cap-stone, the cement and glory of this ancient Fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all slander and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character, and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with your honor and safety, and no further. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his Lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge at the quarterly communication, and from thence to the annual Grand Lodge, as has been the ancient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation; never taking a legal course but when the case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of Master and Fellows, when they would prevent your going to law with strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all law suits, that so you may mind the affairs of Masonry with more alacrity and success; but with respect to brothers or fellows at law, the Master and brethren should kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending brethren; and if that submission is impracticable, they must however, carry on their process, or law suit, without wrath and rancor, (not in the common way,) saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love, and good offices to be renewed and continued; that all may see the benign influence

of Masonry, as all true Masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time. **Amen, so mote it be.**

X. THE "OLD REGULATIONS" IN 1721.

Article I. The Grand Master, or his Deputy, hath authority and right, not only to be present in any true Lodge, but also to preside wherever he is, with the Master of the Lodge on his left hand, and to order his Grand Wardens to attend him, who are not to act in particular Lodges as Wardens, but in his presence, and at his command; because there the Grand Master may command the Wardens of that Lodge, or any other brethren he pleaseth, to attend and act as his Wardens pro **tempore.**

Art. 11. The Master of a particular Lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of his Lodge into a Chapter at pleasure, upon any emergency or occurrence, as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming; and in case of sickness, death, or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master **pro tempore,** if no brother is present who has been Master of that Lodge before; for in that case, the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master then present, though he cannot act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the Lodge, or in his absence the Junior Warden.

Art. 111. The Master of each particular Lodge, or one of the Wardens, or some other brother by his order, shall keep a book containing their by-laws, the names of their members, with a list of all the Lodges in town, and the usual times and places of

their forming, and all their transactions that are proper to be written.

Art. IV. No Lodge shall make more than five new brethren at one time, nor any man under the age of twenty-five, who must also be his own master; unless by a dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy.

Art. V. No man can be made or admitted a member of a particular Lodge without previous notice, one month before given to the said Lodge, in order to make due inquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate; unless by the dispensation aforesaid.

Art. VI. But no man can be entered a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that Lodge then present, when the candidate is proposed, and their consent formally asked by the Master; and they are to signify their consent or dissent in their own prudent way, either virtually or in form, but with unanimity; nor is this inherent privilege subject to a dispensation; because the members of a particular Lodge are the best judges of it; and if a fractious member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their harmony, or hinder their freedom; or even break and disperse the Lodge, which ought to be avoided by all good and true brethren.

Art. VII. Every new brother at his making is decently to clothe the Lodge, that is, all the brethren present, and to deposit something for the relief of the indigent and decayed brethren, as the

candidate shall think fit to bestow, over and above the small allowance stated by the by-laws of that particular Lodge; which charity shall be lodged with the Master or Wardens, or the cashier, if the members think fit to choose one. And the candidate shall also solemnly promise to submit to the Constitutions, the Charges, and Regulations, and to such other good usages as shall be intimated to them in time and place convenient.

Art. VIII. No set or number of brethren shall withdraw or separate themselves from the Lodge in which they were made brethren, or were afterwards admitted members, unless the Lodge becomes too numerous, nor even then, without a dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy: And when they are thus separated, they must either immediately join themselves to such other Lodge as they shall like best, with the unanimous consent of that other Lodge to which they go (as above regulated), or else they must obtain the Grand Master's warrant, to join in forming a new Lodge. If any set or number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a new Lodge without the Grand Master's warrant, the regular Lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as fair brethren and duly formed, nor approve of their acts and deeds; but must treat them as rebels, until they humble themselves, as the Grand Master shall, in his prudence direct, and until he approve of them by his warrant, which must be signified to the other Lodges, as the custom is when a new Lodge is to be registered in the list of Lodges.

Art. IX. But if any brother so far misbehaves himself as to render his Lodge uneasy, he shall be twice duly admonished by the Master or Wardens in a formed Lodge; and if he will not refrain his imprudence, and obediently submit to the advice of the brethren, and reform what gives them offence, he shall be dealt with according to the by-laws of that particular Lodge, or else in such a manner as the Quarterly Communication shall in their great prudence think fit, for which a new regulation may be afterwards made.

Art. X. The majority of every particular Lodge, when congregated, shall have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master and Wardens, before the assembling of the Grand Chapter, or Lodge, at the three Quarterly Communications, hereafter mentioned, and of the Annual Grand Lodge too; because their Master and Wardens are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their mind.

Art. XI. All particular Lodges are to observe the same usages as much as possible; in order to which, and for the cultivating a good understanding among Freemasons, some members out of every Lodge shall be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as shall be thought convenient.

Art. XII. The Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular Lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, and his Deputy on the left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places; and must have a Quarterly Communication about Michaelmas, Christmas, and Lady-Day, in

some convenient place, as the Grand Master shall appoint, where no brother shall be present who is not at that time a member thereof, without a dispensation; and while he stays, he shall not be allowed to vote, nor even given his opinion, without leave of the Grand Lodge, asked and given, or unless it be duly asked by the said Lodge. All matters are to be determined in the Grand Lodge by a majority of votes, each member having one vote, and the Grand Master having two votes, unless the said Lodge leave any particular thing to the determination of the Grand Master, for the sake of expedition.

Art. XIII. At the said Quarterly Communication, all matters that concern the Fraternity in general, or particular Lodges, or single brethren, are quietly, sedately, and maturely to be discoursed of and transacted: Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow Crafts only here, unless by a dispensation. Here also all differences, that cannot be made up and accommodated privately, nor by a particular Lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided. And if any brother thinks himself aggrieved by the decision of this board, he may appeal to the Annual Grand Lodge next ensuing, and leave his appeal in writing, with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or the Grand Wardens.

Here also, the Master or Wardens of each particular Lodge shall bring and produce a list of such members as have been made, or even admitted in their particular Lodges, since the last communication of the Grand Lodge. And there shall be a book kept by the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or

rather by some brother whom the Grand Lodge shall appoint for Secretary, wherein shall be recorded all the Lodges, with their usual times and places of forming, and names of all the members of each Lodge; and all the affairs of the Grand Lodge that are proper to be written.

They shall also consider of the most prudent and effectual methods of collecting and disposing of what money shall be given to, or lodged with them in charity, towards the relief only of any true brother, fallen into poverty or decay, but of none else. But every particular Lodge shall dispose of their own charity for poor brethren, according to their own by-laws, until it be agreed by all the Lodges (in a new regulation) to carry in the charity collected by them to Grand Lodge at the Quarterly or Annual Communication, in order to make a common stock in it, for the more handsome relief of poor brethren.

They shall also appoint a Treasurer, a brother of good wordly substance, who shall be a member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his office, and shall be always present, and have power to move to the Grand Lodge anything, especially what concerns his office. To him shall be committed all money raised for charity, or for any other use of the Grand Lodge, which he shall write down in a book, with the respective ends and uses for which the several sums are intended; and shall expend or disburse the same by such a certain order signed, as the Grand Lodge shall agree to in a new regulation: But he shall not vote in choosing a Grand Master or Wardens, though in every other transaction. As in like manner the Secretary shall

be a member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his office, and vote in every thing except in choosing a Grand Master or Wardens.

The Treasurer and Secretary shall each have a clerk, who must be a brother and Fellow Craft, but never must be a member of the Grand Lodge, nor speak, without being allowed or desired.

The Grand Master, or his Deputy, shall always command the Treasurer and Secretary with their clerks and books, in order to see how matters go on, and to know what is expedient to be done upon any emergent occasion.

Another brother (who must be a Fellow Craft) should be appointed to look after the door of the Grand Lodge; but shall be no member of it.

But these offices may be farther explained by a new regulation, when the necessity and expediency of them may more appear than at present to the Fraternity.

Art. XIV. If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, quarterly or annual, the Grand Master and his Deputy should be both absent, then the present Master of a Lodge, that has been the longest a Freemason, shall take the chair, and preside as Grand Master **pro tempore**; and shall be vested with all his power and honor for the time; **Provided** there is no brother present that has been Grand Master formerly, or Deputy Grand Master; for the last Grand Master present, or else the last Deputy present, should always of right, take place in the absence of the present Grand Master or his Deputy.

Art. XV. In the Grand Lodge none can act as

Wardens but the Grand Wardens themselves, if present; and if absent, the Grand Master, or the person who presides in his place, shall order private Wardens to act as Grand Wardens **pro tempore,** whose places are to be supplied by two Fellow Crafts of the same Lodge, called forth to act, or sent thither by the particular Master thereof; or if by him omitted, then they shall be called by the Grand Master, that so the Grand Lodge may be always complete.

Art. XVI. The Grand Wardens or any others, are first to advise with the Deputy about the affairs of the Lodge or of the brethren, and not to apply to the Grand Master without the knowledge of the Deputy, unless he refuse his concurrence in any certain necessary affair; in which case, or in case of any difference between the Deputy and the Grand Wardens, or other brethren, both parties are to go by concert to the Grand Master, who can easily decide the controversy, and make up the difference by virtue of his great authority.

The Grand Master should receive no intimation of business concerning Masonry, but from his Deputy first, except in such certain cases as his Worship can well judge of; for if the application to the Grand Master be irregular, he can easily order the Grand Wardens or any other brethren thus applying, to wait upon his Deputy, who is to prepare the business speedily, and to lay it orderly before his Worship.

Art. XVII. No Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, or whoever acts for them, or in their stead, **pro tem-**

pore, can at the same time be the Master or Warden of a particular Lodge; but as soon as any of them has honorably discharged his Grand Office, he returns to that post or station in his particular Lodge, from which he was called to officiate above.

Art. XVIII. If the Deputy Grand Master be sick, or necessarily absent, the Grand Master may choose any fellow Craft he pleases, to be his Deputy pro tempore: but he that is chosen Deputy of the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Wardens too, cannot be discharged without the cause fairly appear to the majority of the Grand Lodge; and the Grand Master, if he is uneasy, may call a Grand Lodge on purpose to lay the cause before them, and to have their advice and concurrence: In which case, the majority of the Grand Lodge, if they cannot reconcile the Master and his Deputy or his Wardens, are to concur in allowing the Master to discharge his said Deputy or his said Wardens, and to choose another Deputy immediately; and the said Grand Lodge shall choose other Wardens in that case, that harmony and peace may be preserved.

Art. XIX. If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience and subjection of the Lodge, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new regulation; because hitherto the ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office.

Art. XX. The Grand Master with his Deputy and Wardens, shall (at least once) go round and

visit all the Lodges about town during his Mastership.

Art. XXI. If the Grand Master die during his Mastership; or by sickness, or by being beyond sea, or any other way should be rendered incapable of discharging his office, the Deputy, or in his absence, the Senior Grand Warden, or in his absence, the Junior, or in his absence, any three present Masters of Lodges, shall join to congregate the Grand Lodge immediately, to advise together upon that emergency, and send two of their number to invite the last Grand Master to resume his office, which now in course reverts to him; or if he refuse, then the next last, and so backward: But if no former Grand Master can be found, then the Deputy shall act as principal, until another is chosen; or if there be no Deputy, then the oldest Master.

Art. XXII. The brethren of all the Lodges in and about London and Westminster, shall meet at an Annual Communication and Feast, in some convenient place on St. John Baptist's day, or else on St. John Evangelist's day, as the Grand Lodge shall think fit by a new regulation, having of late years met on St. John Baptist's day: **Provided,** the majority of the Masters and Wardens, with the Grand Master, his Deputy and Wardens, agree at their Quarterly Communication, three months before, that there shall be a feast, and a General Communication of all the brethren: For, if either the Grand Master, or a majority of the particular Masters, are against it, it must be dropped for that time. But whether there shall be a feast for all the brethren, or not, yet the Grand Lodge must

meet in some convenient place annually on St. John's day; or if it be Sunday, then on the next day, in order to choose every year a new Grand Master, Deputy and Wardens.

Art. XXIII. If it be thought expedient, and the Grand Master, with the majority of the Masters and Wardens, agree to hold a Grand Feast, according to the ancient laudable custom of Masons, then the Grand Wardens shall have the care of preparing the tickets, sealed with the Grand Master's seal, of disposing of the tickets, of receiving the money for the tickets, of buying the materials of the feast, of finding out a proper and convenient place to feast in, and of every other thing that concerns the entertainment. But that the work may not be too burthensome to the two Grand Wardens, and that all matters may be expeditiously and safely managed, the Grand Master or his Deputy, shall have power to nominate and appoint a certain number of Stewards, as his Worship shall think fit, to act in concert with the two Grand Wardens; all things relating to the feast being decided amongst them by a majority of voices; except the Grand Master or his Deputy interpose by a particular direction or appointment.

Art. XXIV. The Wardens and Stewards shall, in due time, wait upon the Grand Master, or his Deputy, for directions and orders about the premises; but if his Worship and his Deputy are sick, or necessarily absent, they shall call together the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to meet on purpose for their advice and orders; or else they may take the matter wholly upon themselves, and do the best they can. The Grand Wardens and the

Stewards are to account for all the money they receive, or expend, to the Grand Lodge after dinner, or when the Grand Lodge shall see fit to receive their accounts. If the Grand Master pleases, he may in due time summon all the Masters and Wardens or Lodges to consult with them about ordering the Grand Feast, and about any emergency or accidental thing relating thereunto, that may require advice; or else to take it upon himself altogether.

Art. XXV. The Masters of Lodges shall each appoint one experienced and discreet Fellow Craft of his Lodge, to compose a committee consisting of one from every Lodge, who shall meet to receive, in a convenient apartment, every person that brings a ticket, and shall have power to discourse him, if they think fit, in order to admit him, or debar him, as they shall see cause. **Provided,** they send no man away before they have acquainted all the brethren within the doors with the reason thereof, to avoid mistakes; that so no true brother may be debarred, nor a false brother, or mere pretender admitted. This committee must meet very early on St. John's day at the place, even before any persons come with tickets.

Art. XXVI. The Grand Master shall appoint two or more trusty brethren to be porters, or doorkeepers, who are also to be early at the place, for some good reasons; and who are to be at the command of the committee.

Art. XXVII. The Grand Wardens, or the Stewards shall appoint beforehand such a number of brethren to serve at tables as they think fit and proper for that work; and they may advise with

the Masters and Wardens of Lodges about the most proper persons, if they please, or may take in such by their recommendation; for none are to serve that day, but Free and Accepted Masons, that the Communication may be free and harmonious.

Art. XXVIII. All the members of the Grand Lodge must be at the place long before dinner, with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, at their head, who shall retire, and form themselves. And this is done in order—

1. To receive any appeals duly lodged, as above regulated, that the appellant may be heard, and the affair may be amicably decided before dinner, if possible; but if it cannot, it must be delayed till after the new Grand Master is elected; and if it cannot be decided after dinner, it may be delayed, and referred to a particular committee, that shall quietly adjust it, and make report to the next Quarterly Communication, that brotherly love may be preserved.

2. To prevent any difference or disgust which may be feared to arise that day; that no interruption may be given to the harmony and pleasure of the Grand Feast.

3. To consult about whatever concerns the decency and decorum of the Grand Assembly, and to prevent all indecency and ill manners, the assembly being promiscuous.

4. To receive and consider of any good motion, or any momentous and important affair, that shall be brought from the particular Lodges, by their Representatives, the several Masters and Wardens.

Art. XXIX. After these things are discussed, the Grand Master and his Deputy, the Grand Wardens, or the Stewards, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Clerks, and every other person shall withdraw, and leave the Masters and Wardens of the particular Lodges alone, in order to consult amicably about electing a new Grand Master, or continuing the present, if they have not done it the day before: and if they are unanimous for continuing the present Grand Master, his Worship shall be called in, and humbly desired to do the Fraternity the honor of ruling them for the year ensuing: and after dinner it will be known whether he accepts of it or not: for it should not be discovered but by the election itself.

Art. XXX. Then the Masters and Wardens, and all the brethren, may converse promiscuously, or as they please to sort together, until the dinner is coming in, when every brother takes his seat at table.

Art. XXXI. Some time after dinner the Grand Lodge is formed, not in retirement, but in the presence of all the brethren, who yet are not members of it, and must not therefore speak until they are desired and allowed.

Art. XXXII. If the Grand Master of last year has consented with the Masters and Wardens in private, before dinner, to continue for the year ensuing, then one of the Grand Lodge, deputed for that purpose, shall represent to all the brethren his Worship's good government, &c. And turning to him, shall, in the name of the Grand Lodge, humbly request him to do the Fraternity the great

honor (if nobly born, if not) the great kindness, of continuing to be their Grand Master for the year ensuing. And his Worship declaring his consent by a bow or speech, as he pleases, the said deputed member of the Grand Lodge shall proclaim him Grand Master, and all the members of the Lodge shall salute him in due form. And all the brethren shall for a few minutes have leave to declare their satisfaction, pleasure, and congratulation.

Art. XXXIII. But if either the Master and Wardens have not in private, this day before dinner, nor, the day before, desired the last Grand Master to continue in the Mastership another year; or if he, when desired, has not consented: then, the last Grand Master shall nominate his successor for the year ensuing, who, if unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, and if there present, shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated the new Grand Master as above hinted, and immediately installed by the last Grand Master, according to usage.

Art. XXXIV. But, if that nomination is not unanimously approved, the new Grand Master shall be chosen immediately by ballot, every Master and Warden writing his man's name, and the last Grand Master writing his man's name too; and the man, whose name the last Grand Master shall first take out, casually or by chance, shall be Grand Master for the year ensuing; and if present, he shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted, and forthwith installed by the last Grand Master, according to usage.

Art. XXXV. The last Grand Master thus continued, or the new Grand Master thus installed,

shall next nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand Master, either the last or a new one, who shall be also declared, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted. The Grand Master shall also nominate the new Grand Wardens, and if unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, shall be declared, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted; but if not, they shall be chosen by ballot, in the same manner as the Grand Master: As the Wardens of private Lodges are also to be chosen by ballot in each Lodge, if the members thereof do not agree to their Master's nomination.

Art. XXXVI. But if the brother whom the present Grand Master shall nominate for his successor, or whom the majority of the Grand Lodge shall happen to choose by ballot, is, by sickness or other necessary occasion, absent from the Grand Feast, he cannot be proclaimed the new Grand Master, unless the old Grand Master, or some of the Masters and Wardens of the Grand Lodge can vouch, upon the honor of a brother, that the said person, so nominated or chosen, will readily accept of the said office; in which case the old Grand Master shall act as proxy, and shall nominate the Deputy and Wardens in his name, and in his name also receive the usual honors, homage, and congratulations.

Art. XXXVII.—Then the Grand Master shall allow any brother, Fellow Craft, or Apprentice, to speak, directing his discourse to his worship; or to make any motion for the good of the Fraternity, which shall be either immediately considered and finished, or else referred to the consideration of the

Grand Lodge at their next communication, stated or occasional. When that is over.

Art. XXXVIII. The Grand Master or his Deputy, or some brother appointed by him, shall harangue all the brethren, and give them good advice: And lastly, after some other transactions, that cannot be written in any language, the brethren may go away or stay longer, as they please.

Art. XXXIX. Every annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new regulations or to alter these, for the real benefit of the ancient Fraternity: **Provided always,** that the old landmarks be carefully preserved, and that such alterations and new regulations be proposed and agreed to at the third Quarterly Communication preceding the annual Grand Feast; and that they be offered also to the perusal of all the brethren before dinner, in writing, even of the youngest Apprentice; the approbation and consent of the majority of all the brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory; which must after dinner, and after the new Grand Master is installed, be solemnly desired; as it was desired and obtained for these regulations, when proposed by the Grand Lodge, to about one hundred and fifty brethren, on St. John Baptist's day, seventeen hundred and twenty-one.

Advancement.

(See Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.)

Affiliation.

(See Also Dimits.)

1. A Master Mason, resident within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, is not subject to the qualification as to residence within the jurisdiction of the Lodge or as to the time of such residence which are required of petitioners for the degrees. (1915, pp. 295, 381.)

2. The satisfactory explanation in writing, referred to in Section 122 of the Constitution, should be the best evidence obtainable, and if the dimit is lost or destroyed should show that the applicant had been a member of the Lodge—and, being in good standing,—had withdrawn—had received a dimit or certificate which had been lost or destroyed; and the reasons for not producing a duplicate dimit; or it should show that in that jurisdiction a dimit is not issued until joining another Lodge, by producing the certificate of the Secretary of the Lodge if possible. (1893, pp. 10, 215.)

3. The applicant, if rejected, cannot again use the same application, but must sign a new one even if he wishes to apply again to the same Lodge. (1882, pp. 441, 687; 1883, pp. 18, 278.)

4. Section 122 applies even if the applicant wishes to join the same Lodge from which he received the dimit. (1905, p. 201.)

5. If the Lodge has ceased to exist, he may present in lieu of a dimit a certificate under the seal of the Grand Lodge creating it, showing that the Lodge was legally created and acting under lawful authority, and that he was a member thereof in good standing when it ceased to exist. (1900, pp. 643, 901.)

6. Dues commence immediately on the election of an affiliate. (1875, p. 18.) But see Reg. III, and Sec. 128, Const.

Anniversaries.

7. Lodges under dispensation begin to exist from the date of the dispensation and are Masonic Lodges for all purposes set forth in the dispensation, and subject to the rules and regulations governing chartered Lodges so far as applicable thereto. (1903, p. 381; 1904 p. 1077.)

Army Lodges.

8. The Grand Master has not the power to issue a dispensation for the formation of a traveling Lodge. (1917, p. 281.)

9. Dispensations should not be granted for the formation of Lodges at military barracks or navy yards situated within distance of easy access to chartered Lodges. (1917, p. 281.)

10. While this Grand Lodge has not itself established Army Lodges, it does not question the right of other Grand Lodges to do so in times of war and attached to regiments formed in their jurisdictions. (1900, pp. 643, 901.)

11. A resident of this State receiving degrees in an army must apply to the Lodge nearest his

place of residence and cannot be recognized until that Lodge shall receive him as a member. (1900, pp. 643, 866, 901.)

Ballot.

12. A Brother in arrears for dues, until suspended, must vote on petition for degrees. (1899, pp. 24, 274.)

13. If, on a ballot upon a petition, a single cube appears, and before a second ballot is ordered one or more members enter the Lodge, that should not interfere with the taking of a second ballot as required by our law. (1921, pp. 430, 605.)

14. Unless a mistake in balloting is rectified at the same meeting a dispensation is necessary. (1859, p. 107.)

15. There is no authority for a third ballot. (1883, pp. 17, 278.)

16. In balloting for a candidate, two cubes were in the box. A mistake had probably been made in placing therein one of the cubes. The Master properly declared the candidate rejected. The mistake could only be remedied by application for dispensation to reballot. (1916, p. 25.)

17. Neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge can inquire of any individual Mason why he cast his vote upon any ballot for affiliation or the degrees. (1872, p. 552.)

18. The following are offenses against the ballot:

A brother deposits his ballot in such manner that it can be seen how he votes.

One brother looks to see how another brother votes.

One brother tells how another brother votes.

One brother accuses another of casting a black ball.

One brother asks another why he blackballed the candidate.

The Master calls a brother to the East, and inquires of him if he cast a black ball, and why he did it. (1865, p. 124.)

19. It is an offense to assail the character of candidates out of spite, although unknown to the Mason so doing. (1887, p 177.)

Boards of Relief.

(See Relief.)

Bonds of Officers of Lodge.

20. Resolved, that the Grand Secretary is authorized to procure from a surety company licensed to do business in California, which shall offer the best service, a schedule bond covering the offices of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. Also Secretary, Treasurer and Trustees of such subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction as may desire to avail themselves of this provision, in an amount applicable to the office as fixed by the Grand Master in the case of Grand Lodge officers and as fixed by the Master of the Lodge in case of Subordinate Lodge officers; provided, however, that no office be bonded for a sum less than five hundred dollars. The bond shall be in favor of the Grand Lodge for its own officers and as trustee for each subordinate

Lodge insured thereunder. The annual premium on said bonds shall be advanced by the Grand Lodge, who shall be reimbursed by each subordinate Lodge for the pro rata share of the premium chargable against said subordinate Lodge for any amount of bond used by it. (1918, p. 256.)

Books of Lodge.

21. A Secretary was charged with allowing a person, not a member of the Lodge, to see its books, and was expelled therefor. The Committee opined that the punishment was too severe for the offense committed, and that a reprimand would have been a sufficiently adequate penalty. (1871, p. 163.)

22. It is not a Masonic offense for the Secretary to allow his books to be inspected by a Master Mason in good standing other than a member of his Lodge. (1914, pp. 24, 129.)

Books of Private Corporation.

23. Lodge funds cannot be used to expert books of a private corporation, even though the Lodge is a member thereof or a stockholder therein. (1896, p. 570.)

Bulletins.

24. No Masonic precedent is violated by sending out a printed folder, but that the name of applicants for the degrees should not be published therein. (1897, p. 239.) Nor should the names of such applicants be printed on postal card, notices, folders or cards. (1913, pp. 76, 162.) Nor should the bulletin board on which such names are

posted be exposed to view except during the meetings of the Masonic Lodges using the hall. (1897, p. 239.)

Burial.

(See Funerals.)

Business.

25. Any business transacted at a stated meeting before the hour fixed in the by-laws is void and of no effect. (1900, pp. 642, 900; 1912, p. 158.) A motion or resolution offered at a stated meeting prior to the Master's declaration "If not, we will proceed to close," is in order. (1921, pp. 426, 602.)

By-Laws.

26. A Lodge cannot repeal, or nullify, one of its by-laws by a standing resolution. (1888, p. 677.)

27. When the Grand Lodge amends the Uniform Code it is not necessary for a Lodge to adopt the amended provisions as they at once become the by-laws of the subordinate Lodge when adopted in the Grand Lodge, and should be copied into the book of by-laws and observed by all Lodges and their members without further action. (1911, p. 85.)

28. The Grand Master has no power to nullify any part of the by-laws of a Lodge. (1920, p. 306.)

29. A brother who pays his arrearages and becomes restored to membership need not again sign the by-laws. (1864, p. 373.)

30. The Master has not the power to suspend a by-law. (1894, pp. 539, 768.)

31. The By-Laws, Art. IV, Sec. 3, require each member raised or affiliating to sign them, but it

has been decided that one becomes a member by receiving the third degree or by election, if affiliating, and that the failure to sign the by-laws does not forfeit the membership without a trial. (1862, p. 377; 1908, pp. 38, 119.)

32. A Lodge cannot amend a proposed amendment to its by-laws and then adopt such amended amendment without giving the regular notice provided in Article XIII of the Uniform Code. Written notice of the amendment actually adopted must be given at a preceeding stated meeting. (1915, pp. 297, 381.)

33. The two-thirds required to amend is a two-thirds vote of all the members present. It is not a two-thirds of the votes cast. (1916, p. 25; 1925.)

34. An amendment to the by-laws to become effective at an indefinite date will not be approved. (1916, p. 26.)

Candidate.

(See Degrees; Qualifications of Petitioners.)

Card Games.

35. There is nothing unmasonic in holding a dancing party or other social function in the Lodge Hall, but that the members should not appear in Masonic clothing. Nor is there anything unmasonic in having social card games at such party where no violation of the State or municipal law is involved. (1880, p. 419; 1914, pp. 24, 129.)

Certificate of Standing.

(See Dimit.)

Charges.

(See Trials.)

Charity.

(See Relief.)

Chaplain.

36. The Chaplain of a Lodge must be a member of a Lodge in California. (1909, p. 124.)

Clothing, Masonic.

37. Masons may assemble, without dispensation, in Masonic clothing, to decorate the graves of deceased brethren, which is a commendable custom. (1888, pp. 464, 678.)

Cornerstones.

38. The Grand Master ought only to lay the cornerstone of buildings strictly Masonic in character or erected exclusively for public purposes. (1908, p. 32; 1910, pp. 15, 145; 1912, p. 154.)

39. A cornerstone ought not to be laid on Sunday. (1912, p. 154.)

40. The ceremonial for laying cornerstones is symbolic and cannot be performed for placing a tablet. (1917, p. 280.)

Charters.

41. A charter should not be granted until it affirmatively appears that there is a population within the jurisdiction of the proposed Lodge sufficient to support its character and dignity. (1859, p. 120.)

42. It is not necessary that degrees should be conferred before a charter is granted. (1903, p. 372.

43. Members exempted from the suspension involved in an arrest of the charter of the Lodge should pay dues to the Lodge if the charter is restored to the Grand Lodge if revoked, and receive dimits from the Grand Secretary. (1888, p. 674.)

44. If a Lodge fails to install a Master within a reasonable time, qualified to confer the three degrees, it is the duty of the Grand Master to demand the surrender of its charter. (1880, p. 596.)

45. Where there is no hope for harmony the Lodge should cease to exist. (1887, p. 211.)

Circulars.

(See Bulletins.)

Cipher Rituals.

46. Possession or use of forbidden. (1908, pp. 92, 120; 1911, pp. 20, 68; 1918, pp. 89, 248.)

Clandestine.

47. A person made in a clandestine Lodge or unable to prove himself a Mason may, if otherwise qualified, apply for the degrees, and if elected, receive them, but a member of a foreign Lodge, who is in arrears for dues and cannot afford to pay them, cannot petition a California Lodge for the degrees. (1908, pp. 40, 119; 1894, pp. 539, 769; 1899, pp. 22, 274; 1901, pp. 18, 311; 1912, pp. 149, 150.)

48. One made a Mason in violation of Section 124 of the Constitution is not clandestine, but cannot be recognized until he complies with it. (1894, pp. 537, 762.)

49. One who is a resident of this jurisdiction, receiving the three degrees in another jurisdiction

without the proper permission required by section 124, is not entitled to visit any Lodge in this jurisdiction. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

Colored Person.

50. Every rule or regulation of the Grand Lodge is so far perpetual that it must continue of binding force until, in the Grand Lodge itself, it has been repealed or modified, and that the resolution forbidding intercourse with clandestine "negro Masons" is in force. (1871, p. 153.)

51. Charters can be granted to brethren without regard to color. (1871, p. 153.)

52. The color of an applicant otherwise eligible is no bar. (1871, p. 153; 1896, p. 569.)

53. A negro, if a member of a regular Lodge, has the same right to visit as any other Mason. (1872, p. 552; 1873, pp. 24, 180.)

Commissioners.

(See Trials.)

Consolidation of Lodges.

54. The Master cannot refuse to entertain a motion to consolidate. (1909, p. 126.)

55. The Lodge formed by such consolidation is responsible for the contracts and debts of the Lodges consolidated, including those for life membership. (1884, pp. 566, 739; 1887, p. 193; 1900, pp. 642, 900.)

56. The Past Masters of each Lodge are its Past Masters. (1900, pp. 642, 900.)

57. The life members of each Lodge are life members of it. (1900, pp. 642, 900.)

Constitution.

58. Resolved, that hereafter, in this jurisdiction, it shall be obligatory on the part of each and every Lodge, on completing the conferring of the degrees upon a candidate, formally to present to him a volume of the Constitution and Ceremonies, properly inscribed by the Worshipful Master and the Secretary of the Lodge, that it may go with him as a souvenir of brotherly regard from the members of the Lodge, and a talisman of fidelity to his trusts in all the years that may come to him. And be it further

Resolved, that the Very Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge be, and is, hereby authorized and directed to furnish at cost to the respective Lodges such numbers of said volume as may be required to meet the need of the Lodge. (1917, p. 507.)

Dancing Parties.

(See Card Games.)

Degrees.

59. The Grand Master has no power to authorize a Lodge to confer the three degrees in one evening. (1884, pp. 565, 737, over-ruling in part 1858, p. 325.)

60. A Lodge cannot with propriety receive an application from one who has served a term in States Prison. Nor from one under indictment by a Grand Jury. (1875, p. 131; 1904, p. 1077.)

61. Where a candidate, by honest mistake, signs a petition stating that he has not been rejected within twelve months, is elected, receives a degree or degrees and the mistake is then discovered, the candidate is an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, as the case may be, but the Lodge should tender to the Lodge having jurisdiction the fees received for the degree or degrees conferred, and return to the candidate the fee for the degree or degrees still not conferred on him, and proper dispensation being had application should be made for the remaining degree or degrees to the proper Lodge. (1911, pp. 14, 85.)

62. No person who openly declares his intention of violating any provision of our Constitution should be initiated. (1915, pp. 290, 381.)

63. A petitioner for degrees must be recommended by at least two members of the Lodge, but is not required to give references; if he does they may be firms as well as individuals. (7891, pp. 17, 216.)

64. A petition is received when it is read by the Secretary at a stated meeting, unless by majority vote of the members present the Lodge declines to receive it. (1916, pp. 128, 155.) The Master has no right to refuse to receive a petition. (1926.)

65. If the Master is made cognizant of the intention of the candidate to violate any of the provisions of our Constitution, he should himself refuse to initiate the candidate and announce that objections has been made. (1915, pp. 290, 381.)

66. If after election, but before initiation, it is discovered that the applicant is ineligible because of physical disqualification, the Master should not

proceed with the initiation, but the application may be directed to be withdrawn for physical disability, and the fees returned. (1899, pp. 24, 274.)

67. One who has recommended a petitioner for the degrees, by signing the petition in that capacity, cannot withdraw his name therefrom after it has been received by the Lodge. There are other means of registering protest. (1921, pp. 431, 605.)

68. A candidate is not disqualified for advancement by accident causing physical disability occurring subsequently to his initiation, provided he can still conform substantially with the requirements of the remaining degree or degrees. (1868, p. 275; 1884, p. 724; 1901, pp. 17, 311.)

69. If the candidate presents himself for initiation or advancement before the fee is declared forfeited under the by-laws (Art. IV., Sec. 2) the Master should proceed as in other cases. (1862, p. 385; 1871, p. 155; 1877, pp. 22, 197; 1881, pp. 17, 659.)

70. The entire work of conferring a degree should be completed at the meeting at which it has begun. (1894, pp. 538,765.)

71. A degree may be conferred at a meeting called for the purpose on the same evening officers are installed. (1909, p. 122.)

72. No Lodge shall permit any degree to be conferred by a degree team under the name, or dressed in the regalia, or any part thereof, of any organization, the prerequisite of membership in which is that he be a Master Mason. (1921, p. 655.) Competitive contests in the conferring of any degree are not permitted. (1925.)

73. Where a resident of this State, temporarily abroad, is elected there and a request is made to a

Lodge here to confer the degrees or any of them upon him, such Lodge, here, knowing the facts, cannot do so. (1899, pp. 25, 274.)

74. A Master initiating a candidate on the night on which he was elected to receive the degrees, for the purpose of forestalling objection, violates his duty. (1912, p. 157.)

75. Masons should not converse with a candidate about action on his petition. (1865, p. 102.)

76. If it transpires that a candidate wilfully signed an assumed name, to his petition, he should be denied initiation. (1901, pp. 17, 311.)

77. Question: "If a Lodge receives and rejects the petition of a man who is a resident of another Lodge jurisdiction, may the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he does reside, immediately thereafter receive his petition, regardless of the action of the Lodge which, contrary to law, received his petition and rejected it?"

Decision: "The second petition would bear evidence upon its face of fraud, inasmuch as it would contain the declaration of such person that he had not been rejected by any Lodge of Masons within twelve months next preceding, as well as a contradictory statement as regards residence; and a Lodge, knowingly receiving such an application, would imperil its charter." (1870, p. 430.)

78. If expedient to assign a reason to a candidate for delay in conferring degrees, it should be the true reason. (1893, pp. 17, 217.)

79. The Master may invite either Warden, or Past Master, or any qualified brother to confer a

degree, in accordance with our ritual, the Master remaining present. (1884, pp. 564, 736.)

80. The Master may invite qualified brethren to fill all the offices and positions in conferring a degree, but he must see to it that the work is performed strictly according to our ritual. (1917, pp. 280, 514.)

81. The degrees without the lectures are incomplete, but the Master can omit a portion of the opening and closing ceremonies but not all of them. (1854, p. 331; 1861, p. 74.)

82. A candidate who takes the obligation of the third degree and in the progress of the following ceremony is suddenly stricken so ill as to require his immediate removal from the Lodge, and continues so ill that further ceremonies cannot be observed, is entitled to all the consideration and attention given members, but cannot sit in the Lodge until further instructed. (1881, pp. 16, 658.)

83. The request to another Lodge to confer a degree or degrees must be made by the first-named Lodge and not by the Master thereof; but the irregularity in the proceedings may be cured by a subsequent approval of the Master's action by the Lodge. (1912, pp. 153, 154.)

Delinquency.

(See Dues of Members.)

De Molay

83a. Masons are urged to assist, but Lodges may not sponsor. (1924, p. 217.)

Dimits.

84. A dimit legally issued to an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft by a Lodge under a jurisdic-

tion recognized as legitimate, may be accepted as the official consent of the Lodge issuing it. (1913, pp. 77, 162.)

85. A dimit presented by an applicant for affiliation must be in accordance with the regulations of the jurisdiction from which it emanates. (1885, p. 248.)

86. A dimit without a recommendatory certificate is a proper one and enables the brother receiving it to apply for affiiliation. (1875, p. 131; 1899, pp. 23, 278.)

87. Repealed. (1927.)

88. Liability for dues ceases immediately on withdrawal. (1909, p. 125.)

89. The moment the member announces, at a stated meeting, his intention to withdraw, his dues being paid, his membership ceases, and it can only be regained by affiliation in the prescribed manner. (1864, pp. 251, 354; 1877, p. 181; 1912, p. 151.)

90. A dimit granted without legal notice on the part of the member is void and of no effect. (1878, p. 621; 1883, pp. 18, 278.)

91. If the Master resigns and withdraws, the Senior Warden should sign the dimit. (1869, p. 114.)

92. Those not voting on the issuance of a recommendatory certificate are presumed to assent, and the motion may be declared carried although only three voted in favor and one against. (1884, pp. 566, 738.)

93. One whose dimit is lost, is entitled to a

duplicate thereof, dated as of the original date, which only entitles him to the rights he had under the original. (1900, pp. 641, 899.)

94. No vote of the Lodge is required to issue a dimit, but a vote is necessary for a recommendatory certificate. If the Lodge assume to vote on the issuance of the dimit and afterwards reconsiders its vote, this does not take away the power of the Master to issue the dimit. (1912, p. 151.)

95. Notice of intention to withdraw, contemplates reading of such notice, if in writing, at a stated meeting. (1917, pp. 281, 511.)

96. The certificate of standing need not be directed to any Lodge. (1909, p. 125.)

97. The brother must pay dues to the old Lodge accruing between the issuing of the certificate of standing and the issuance of the dimit. (1906, pp. 205, 462.)

Dispensations.

98. When a dispensation has been issued to a Lodge to ballot for and confer the degrees without reference to a committee, or to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected candidate within twelve months after date of rejection, the notice to be given should not state the name of the candidate. The meeting held by virtue of such dispensation may be either a stated or a special one. (1900, pp. 642, 643, 900, 901.)

99. A dispensation for an election consequent upon the death of the Master-elect before installation may be issued without fee. (1917, pp. 280, 511.)

100. The Grand Master has no power to issue his dispensation for a resident of California, tem-

porarily sojourning in another jurisdiction, to petition for the degrees in that jurisdiction. The petitioner should apply to the California Lodge, within whose jurisdiction he resides. (1915, pp. 296, 381.)

101. When a Lodge in whose jurisdiction a person resides rejects him, it alone and no other Lodge can apply for a dispensation. (1885, pp. 17, 278.)

102. If a Warden-elect gives notice that he will not serve, the office may be declared vacant and a dispensation issued. (1909, p. 123.)

103. In case of the death of the Master, the Warden succeeds, and a dispensation need not be applied for, but if one is granted any member in good standing whose dues are paid is eligible. (1894, pp. 538, 765.)

Donations.

104. A Lodge cannot donate the affiliation fee back to the applicant, if elected, under any pretext whatever. (1912, p. 152.) See also 41e.

105. The Secretary may donate for social or charitable purposes such amount of his compensation for services from the Lodge as he sees fit. (1914, pp. 25, 129.)

106. If the candidate die, or is stopped after receiving the first degree and before being raised, the $20.00 Home contribution cannot be remitted. That amount is payable on all who receive the first degree. (1920, p. 301.)

Duelling.

107. Resolved, that the practice of duelling is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry, and in

all cases where two brethren resort to this mode of settling their disputes, it becomes the duty of the Lodge or Lodges of which they are members, or under whose jurisdiction they may be, forthwith to expel them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, subject to the confirmation of Grand Lodge; and no brother who may fall in a duel shall be buried with Masonic honors. (1854, p. 313.)

Dues of Members.

108. A resolution requiring every application for remission of dues to be in writing is unconstitutional. (1898, pp. 597, 853.)

109. It is proper for the Secretary, at the June stated meeting, to read the names of all who owe for dues, but needless humiliation should be avoided. (1916, p. 27.)

110. It is the duty of each Lodge to have a Committee on Deliquent members, whose duty will be to personally or otherwise interview each member delinquent and ascertain the cause for such deliquency, and endeavor to have the same paid, or remitted if unable to pay and deserving. (1917, p. 536.)

111. Affiliation is not fully consummated and dues do not begin until dimit is filed with the Secretary at a stated meeting. (1905, p. 205.) See Sec. 161.

112. In order to vote or hold office, dues must be paid as required by the Uniform Code of By-laws, Art. IX, Sec. 2, i. e., quarterly in advance. (1909, p. 123.)

113. A brother in arrears for non-payment of dues who has been granted an extension of time,

cannot vote or hold office. (1899, pp. 24, 274; 1894, pp. 539, 768.)

114. The irregularity of permitting delinquents to vote does not vitiate the election. (1895, pp. 17, 262.)

115. The Lodge is bound by his receipt for dues, even if it was given to pay a private debt of the Secretary. (1887, p. 21.)

116. The moneys given for relief cannot be charged against the members as dues. (1898, pp. 597, 852.)

117. When a Lodge increases its dues, it has a right to collect the additional amount of dues from the date when the increase becomes effective, even from members paying in advance for a year and receiving a receipt to the end of the year. (1913, pp. 77, 162.)

118. A non-affiliate, who, within the six months' period, makes application to a Lodge for membership, is kept in standing for another six months by the application, although he is rejected, and by new application every six months he can keep himself in standing indefinitely; and it is only when he has allowed six months to elapse without application that he loses his standing and is in need of restoration.

119. Unless remission of dues of a member is made at the stated meeting in July for the preceding twelve months, a Lodge is not exempt from Grand Lodge dues on account of such member. (1917, p. 281.)

Eastern Star.

120. The requirement that a petitioner for the degrees shall not apply for or receive degrees in

any other organization the prerequisite to membership wherein is that one must be a Master Mason, does not apply to a Masonic Club or to the Acacia Fraternity, but does apply to the Order of the Eastern Star. (1923, p. 448, 1927, p. ? ?.)

121. No Mason can be placed on trial for alleged offenses against the regulations of the Order of the Eastern Star. (1896, pp. 570, 809.)

122. The funds of the Lodge cannot be used to pay hall rent for a Chapter of the Eastern Star. (1899, pp. 21, 274.)

Electioneering.

123. Electioneering for office is a serious Masonic offense. (1868, p. 390; 1893, pp. 252, 253; 1904, pp. 1079, 1080.)

Election of Officers.

124. An election held on any other day than that fixed by the Constitution, without dispensation, is void. Although no rights are lost by not holding it, as the officers hold over. (1874, p. 467; 1880, p. 418; 1894, pp. 539, 768; 1872, p. 578.)

125. The election must be completed at this particular meeting. (1899, pp. 20, 200; 1901, pp. 18, 312.)

126. Blanks found in the ballot box are not to be counted. (1878, pp. 419, 620.)

127. The Lodge must not, by mere non-action on its part, permit the officers of one year to hold over throughout the succeeding year. There is no objection to the re-election of the same officers. (1915, pp. 296, 381.)

128. An election cannot be reconsidered. (1874, pp. 461, 598.)

129. If the Master elect declines, the Lodge may, at that meeting, ballot again for Master. (1893, pp. 16, 213.)

130. The Master elect so declining is not ineligible even if the election be subsequently held under dispensation. (1899, pp. 21, 274.)

131. A dispensation cannot be granted merely because the brethren are dissatisfied with the result of the annual election. (1899, pp. 21, 274.)

132. The Master is not entitled to the casting vote at the election of officers. (1888, pp. 454, 674.)

133. There is no rule requiring the Secretary to present a written report as to the status of members with reference to the payment of dues, nor as to how the Master shall secure the ballot against votes of delinquents, these things being left to the Master's discretion. (1909, p. 124.)

Emblems, Masonic.

134. Masonic emblems must not be printed on a ball ticket. (1896, pp. 570, 809.)

135. The use of Masonic emblems and devices on business or political cards or signs, or by way of advertisement, except for legitimate Masonic purposes, is strictly forbidden. (1920, p. 307.)

136. No Mason shall give the Masonic name to any business, concern, association, or calling, organized or prosecuted for profit or for a livelihood. (1920, p. 307.)

137. No Mason shall use or be a party to the using of the word Masonic as a part of the style and title or designation of any business firm, con-

cern, company, association, or enterprise whatever, unless such business shall be the printing or publication of Masonic books, papers or periodicals, or the manufacture and sale of Masonic supplies, or unless it shall be a cemetery or burial association, temple association, hospital, employment bureau, or relief association, or Masonic club, conducted wholly by Masons and only for the use and benefit of Masons or Masonry. (1920, p. 307.)

Endowment Fund.

138. Resolved, that the Endowment Fund be invested only in Federal, State, County or municipal bonds legal for savings banks. (1919, pp. 351, 541, 567.)

Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.

139. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts of Lodges under jurisdiction other than that of California cannot apply for the remaining degrees in a California Lodge unless (1) they have the residential qualification provided in Section 95, and (2) unless they present a dimit or a waiver of jurisdiction from the Lodge in which they received the degree or degrees already conferred upon them. Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts of California Lodges before applying for the remaining degree or degrees in another Lodge, must secure a waiver of jurisdiction as provided in Section 155, and in addition thereto must possess the residential qualification provided in Section 95. (1918, pp. 21, 236.)

140. One denied advancement remains an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft of the Lodge, and should be so carried on the roll. (1905, p. 205.)

141. One denied advancement must wait a year before again applying. (1857, p. 104; 1865, p. 13; 1901, pp. 17, 311.)

142. Proficiency, without regard to the time of probation, is the requisite of advancement. (1852, p. 188; 1862, p. 363.)

143. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft elected after waiver of jurisdiction by another Lodge, must be examined as to his proficiency before advancement and, to that end, the Master may, after election, have the applicant instructed in the same manner as if he had received the preceding degree or degrees in the Lodge electing him. (1913, pp. 78, 162.)

144. In case of a Lodge which has ceased to exist, a certificate, under seal of the Grand Lodge creating it that the Lodge was legally established under its laws and that the records of such Lodge show that the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft received the degree or degrees claimed therein may be used instead of the waiver herein prescribed. (1900, pp. 867, 868, 643, 901.)

145. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts cannot testify on honor as Masons; they must be sworn. (1860, p. 364.)

Entertainments.

(See Funds of Lodges.)

Evidence.

146. The testimony of one witness may be sufficient if free from bias or prejudice. (1912, p. 147.)

Examination.

147. It is impracticable to require a Master Mason to pass an examination in the third degree within six months. (1895, p. 265.)

148. Where several candidates are to be examined, such examination should be conducted in open Lodge, questions and answers to be given in a distinct tone of voice, and it will suffice if questions are put to, and answered by, the candidates in rotation. (1917 p. 281.)

Expenses.

(See Funds of Lodges.)

Fees.

149. If the candidate die, or is stopped after receiving the first degree and before being raised, the $20 Home contribution cannot be remitted. That amount is payable on all who receive the first degree. (1920, pp. 23, 301.)

150. When a Lodge has fixed its fee for the three degrees at $30.00 and the place in which it is situated is consolidated with a place where other Lodges or another Lodge exists, it must thereafter charge fifty dollars for the three degrees unless it receive the consent of the other Lodge to its charging a smaller fee. (1910, pp. 17, 142.)

151. A Lodge waiving jurisdiction, waives the right to the fees. But it may as a condition to waiving jurisdiction demand the whole fee or any part thereof. (1877, p. 181; 1898, p. 849.)

152. A Lodge makes a just demand in claiming the fee for degrees on a candidate belonging in its

jurisdiction, when it has not granted the waiver. (1857, p. 127.)

153. Art. IV., Sec. 2, Uniform Code of By-laws, declares the fees forfeited if the candidate does not present himself for initiation within three months; but he is not entitled to have the fees returned so long as the Lodge is willing and ready to confer the degrees. (1899, pp. 24, 274.)

154. After the fees are declared forfeited, the Lodge has no jurisdiction over the candidate and cannot ask another Lodge to confer the degrees. (1909, p. 126.)

155. One refusing to proceed further is not entitled to the return of any of the fees. (1899, pp. 19, 274.)

156. The fees cannot be remitted. Nor accepted and then donated back after the candidate has received the degrees. (1901, pp. 18, 312; 1902, pp. 705, 1045.)

157. The Lodge nearest his place of residence may require the full fee for degrees before receiving as a member one who was made a Mason in violation of Section 124 of the Constitution. (1894, pp. 537, 762.)

Felon.

158. A Lodge cannot with propriety receive an application from one who has served a term in States Prison. Nor from one under indictment by a Grand Jury. (1875, p. 131; 1904, p. 1077.)

Fellow Crafts.

(See Entered Apprentices.)

Foreign Jurisdictions.

159. In 1913 the Grand Lodge fixed the tests to

be applied in the matter of the recognition of other Grand Lodges. These tests are as follows:

First, the Grand Lodge seeking recognition must be regularly formed by subordinate Lodges which trace their origin to regular and legitimate Ancient Craft Masonry.

Second, the Grand Lodge applying for recognition must hold undisputed sway as the acknowledged supreme power in Ancient Craft Masonry in the territory in which it claims jurisdiction, and must not render allegiance or obedience in any sense whatsoever to any other Masonic power, or Supreme Council, but must be absolutely sovereign and supreme within its territory. As a necessary corollary of this condition, it must recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of all other Grand Lodges in their respective territories, and shall not presume to project its authority or sovereignty into the territory of any other Grand Lodge.

Third, the Grand Lodge applying for recognition as a sovereign Grand Lodge of Ancient Craft Masonry must confine its authority, and the exercise thereof, to the three degrees of craft or symbolic Masonry.

Fourth, the Grand Body applying for recognition must recognize and support the Ancient Landmarks, which include, particularly, the three Great Lights, and belief in God and the immortality of the soul. (1918, p. 171; 1923, p. 698.)

The principles enunciated by this Grand Lodge in 1913 as tests for the recognition of other Grand Lodges, are applicable only to Grand Lodges of English-speaking countries. As to Grand Lodges and Grand Orients of other countries, each applica-

tion shall be considered upon its merits with relation to the situation of the applicant and with a view to doing full and complete Masonic justice. (1918, p. 177.)

160. Resolved, that during the present war any inhibition upon the right of visitation heretofore imposed by this Grand Lodge be, and the same is, modified insofar as it may be necessary to allow and permit our brethren to hold Masonic intercourse with the Masons in France, Belgium and Italy, and to visit any of their Lodges. (1917, p. 566.)

Fines.

161. Lodges cannot impose fines. (1870, p. 420.)

Flag, Reception of

162. Reception of Flag is a part of opening ceremonies. (1918, pp. 89, 248.)

Floor Workers.

163. The Master may appoint qualified brethren to act in conferring the second section of the third degree. (1878, p. 623.)

Funds of Grand Lodge.

164. Resolved; That beginning with the Sixty-fourth Session of this Grand Lodge, no appropriation of the funds of the Grand Lodge shall be made, except in times of great loss or great calamity, when the moneys in the General Fund do not exceed the sum of $25,000. It is further resolved, that, of the funds of this Grand Lodge in the General Fund, the sum of $25,000, shall at all times be held in sound banking institutions, or the same invested in seasoned interest bearing bonds. (1912, p. 214.) See also Sec. 41.

165. The Finance Committee of this Grand Lodge is hereby authorized to set aside each year a sum of money not to exceed three hundred ($300.00) dollars for the purpose of purchasing a suitable testimonial to be presented to the retiring Grand Master of this Grand jurisdiction, and said Finance Committee is hereby directed to consult with the retiring Grand Master before the purchase of said testimonial is made. (Old General Regulation 80.)

Funds of Lodges.

166. The funds cannot be used to purchase presents for distinguished brethren or to purchase their portraits. (1856, p. 241; 1894, pp. 539, 768; 1896, p. 569.) Nor to give a Masonic pin or other present to new members. (1913, pp. 78, 162.) Nor for any other charity outside of the fraternity. (1887, p. 22; 1912, p. 21, 1927, p. ?) Such as the Salvation Army. (1896, p. 570.) Nor to purchase a watch or other gift in lieu of a Past Master's jewel. (1927, p. ?)

167. The Lodge cannot make a loan of its funds secured by a mortgage on the residence of the widow of one of its members. (1896, p. 570.) Nor in paying assessments on a life insurance policy even in favor of the Lodge.

168. Lodge funds cannot be used for the entertainment of the Grand Master or Grand officers excepting from that portion allowed for entertainment purposes. (1912, p. 155.)

169. Lodge funds cannot be limited to the special calls for charity for widows and orphans to the exclusion of Master Masons, excepting funds which have been donated and accepted for the

specific relief of widow and orphans. (1917, p. 281.) Nor to pay the expenses of a brother in attending a meeting of the Masonic Veterans Association. (1891, pp. 16, 213.)

170. Lodge funds may be used to purchase lambskin aprons to be presented to the candidate. (1915, pp. 297, 381.)

171. Sheepskin certificates to be presented to all members who pass a satisfactory examination in open Lodge in the work of the third degree may be purchased from the ten per cent fund (now twenty) for the promotion of fraternal intercourse. (1915, pp. 297, 381.)

172. Twenty per cent of the total revenue of the Lodge since January 1, 1920, constitutes a fund exempt from the inhibition of Section 88, in so far as expenditures for the purposes of refreshments and the promotion of fraternal intercourse are concerned. (1922, pp. 10, 260.) An actual separate fund may not be established to be expended solely for the purposes of fraternal intercourse. (1927, p. ? ?).

173. The term "total revenue" means gross revenue. (1916, p. 24.)

174. Expenditures for dishes, crockery, cutlery, etc., are to be classified as for refreshments. (1901, pp. 18, 312.)

175. In computing the ten (now twenty) per cent for purposes of refreshment and the promotion of fraternal intercourse, the fees of rejected applicants should be deducted. (1913, pp. 76, 162.)

176. Rental received from sub-letting the Lodge hall is a part of the gross income or revenue of the Lodge—upon which the ten (now twenty) per cent is calculated. (1906, p. 203; 1895, pp. 19, 265.)

177. A Lodge desired to donate $100 from its fund toward the enlargement of the cemetery, a portion of which was to be set apart for Masonic purposes. I determined it was a legitimate expenditure of Lodge funds; that it was as much the purpose of a Lodge to furnish a proper place for the last abode of a deceased brother as it was to give him suitable and decent burial. (1891, pp. 16, 214.)

178. The Master is the proper custodian of the funds in case of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer. (1893, p. 18; 1912, p. 155.)

179. The Master can direct the Secretary to draw a warrant for Grand Lodge dues without vote of the Lodge. (1893, pp. 13, 221.)

180. The Secretary should pay over to the Treasurer the funds coming to him as fast as they are received. (1876, p. 511.)

180a. A Lodge may not by resolution allocate a fixed portion of its revenues to a particular purpose, but may invest surplus funds from time to time in such manner as sound judgment would dictate. (1925, pages 426-688.) A Lodge may not appropriate from its social fund any moneys for the creation of a fund to be used for a future event. (1927, p. ? ?).

Funerals.

181. The Master should carry his gavel at funerals and on public occasions as the Lodge is under his executive control when "at refreshment." (1874, p. 466.)

182. There can be no valid objection to the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of a deceased brother, al-

though the Lodge took no part in the funeral. (1905, pp. 19, 114.)

183. It is proper to advance a member money to pay the funeral expenses of his son when he is unable to pay them. (1895, pp. 18, 263.)

184. It is the duty of the Lodge to attend the funeral of its members or other Master Masons within its jurisdiction buried by it, and the Master may compel the members to attend by summons. (1904, p. 1084.)

185. A brother who applies for affiliation and dies before action is taken is entitled to burial. (1887, p. 21.) As is a non-affiliate in good standing. (1882, pp. 441, 687.)

186. A Master Mason who retains his membership in another State, although permanently residing here, should be buried by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he dies. (1884, pp. 565, 736.) Regardless of whether the expenses will be repaid or not. (Idem.)

187. Where a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues re-instates himself, charges would not excuse the Lodge from burying him. (1887, p. 21.)

188. One who pays the expense of burying a sojourning Mason cannot demand as a right that his brethren contribute. (1861, p. 58.)

189. Where Masonic burial was tendered but refused by the widow, the Lodge might with propriety refuse to pay the expense. (1879, pp. 20, 154.)

190. The Lodge whose member dies in the Masonic Home must pay the expense of the funeral. (1900, pp. 644, 902; 1905, p. 110.)

191. The Master should, at the request of any

number of brothers, call the Lodge together to decide whether or not a member suspended for non-payment of dues, no other offense being established against him, should be buried with Masonic honors. (1887, p. 22.)

192. In the absence of the Master and Wardens, the Lodge cannot be opened for the burial of a deceased brother; but any Mason may, on such an occasion, read the burial service. (1879, p. 190; 1884, p. 736.)

193. It is only a question of propriety for a Past Master of this jurisdiction to open the Lodge and conduct the funeral services while wearing the uniform of a Knight Templar; there is no violation of any law or regulation of Masonry in so doing. (1915, pp. 288, 381.)

194. Out of respect to the wishes of the deceased and as a courtesy to another fraternal organization, the Master might properly request the other organization to render its service or a part of it, it being understood that the Masonic Lodge shall have charge of and conclude the service. (1916, p. 27.)

195. It is proper to hold Masonic services over the ashes of a brother whose body has been cremated. (1916, p. 158.)

196. When a funeral is conducted in the Lodge room, the Lodge must be formally opened. (1917, p. 281.)

Gavel.

197. Disobeying the Master's gavel is a Masonic offense. (1864, p. 373; 1873, p. 222; 1879, p 165; 1882, p. 652; 1885, pp. 203, 204.)

198. The Master should carry his gavel at fun-

erals and on public occasions. (1874, p. 466.)

God.

199. The candidate must be a believer in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and not quibble about Omnipotence, Omniscience and Omnipresence. (1888, pp. 464, 678; 1857, p. 105.)

200. It is a very grave Masonic offense for a Mason to make a public or even a private declaration that he does not believe in the existence of God. Charges should be at once preferred against such a one, and if found guilty, he should be expelled. (1900, pp. 644, 902.)

Grand Lodge.

201. The jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge is conceded to be the boundary of its own State or Territory, but extending to other territory where no Grand Lodge exists. (1851, p. 122; 1879, p. 168; 1884, pp. 566, 739; 1889, pp. 21, 274.)

202. It may govern its Lodges in unoccupied territory as it sees fit. (1872, p. 553; 1908, p. 119.)

203. This Grand Lodge ought not to recognize a new Grand Lodge until it has been recognized by those from which its constituent Lodges hold charters. (1875, p. 113.)

204. It is the "American doctrine," and has become the common law of Masonry, that where three chartered Lodges exist, a Grand Lodge may be formed; that immediately on forming it, such Lodges have the absolute right to throw off their former allegiance; and that the Grand Lodge so formed immediately gains exclusive jurisdiction therein, and no other Grand Lodge can there establish a Lodge. (1851, p. 108; 1856, p. 338; 1862, p. 344; 1871, p. 154; 1872, p. 579; 1875, p. 112.)

205. No provision of the constitution, regulations, or landmarks restricts the power of the Grand Lodge to appropriate its funds for any object it considers worthy. (1888, p. 681.)

206. Authority attaches to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge the moment the action is had therein, and the printed proceedings furnish ample authority upon which the Lodge can act. (1860, p. 368; 1889, p. 211.)

207. By resolution of 1879, p. 151, the election of Grand Officers is the first business of the Grand Lodge on the day fixed by the Constitution, and until the election shall have been concluded no other business shall be considered. This is now in force.

208. The chairman of the Finance Committee is authorized to employ two stenographers during the communications for the use of the committees in formulating their reports. (1905, p. 150.)

209. Grand Lodge alone can modify decisions of Grand Master.

210. It is not a proper function of Grand Lodge to dedicate a Lodgeroom which is merely a commercial premises hired to a Masonic Lodge and other societies. (1918, p. 236.)

211. Formerly all trials were in the general assembly of Masons and the Grand Lodge cannot divest itself of this fundamental right, but retains the power to try and punish offenders by its own action. (1873, p. 199.)

Grand Master.

212. The Grand Master has no power to make Masons at sight, or at will, except in a regular Lodge by unanimous consent of the members pre-

sent. (1855, pp. 94, 107, reversing 1851, p. 108.)

213. He is but the creature of the Grand Lodge, with no implied powers. It is competent for Grand Lodge to try its Grand Master for a misdemeanor in office, and deal with him as the nature of the offense may require. (1853, p. 264.)

214. It is competent to try the Grand Master by what will comprehend a "New Regulation." (1853, p. 264; 1855, pp. 95, 107; Reg. of 1721, Art. XIX.)

215. He has no power to grant a dispensation to receive and act on the petition of one who has not resided in the State twelve months unless a person belonging to the Army or Navy of the United States. (1899, pp. 20, 274; 1891, pp. 16, 214.)

216. When a Master desires to prefer charges against a member of his own Lodge he should present them to the Grand Master, who will designate the Lodge in which the case will be tried. (1885, p. 247.)

217. The Grand Master is not authorized to issue a dispensation allowing a Masonic funeral for a dimitted Mason, who having resided six months, within the jurisdiction, neglects or refuses to make application for membership. (1912, p. 149.)

218. The Grand Master cannot stay or interfere with the judgment of a trial commission. (1880, p. 421.)

Hall, Masonic.

219. In the construction of a Masonic temple, the Lodge room should not be on the ground floor. (1896, p. 570.)

220. A Lodge may remove from one hall to another in the place named in its dispensation or charter by its own action. (1865, pp. 21, 98.)

Healing.

221. If a petitioner not of lawful age, but honestly believing he is 21 years old at the date of his petition, receives a degree or degrees, he is an irregular Mason and may be healed by presenting a petition for the degrees after he has attained his majority, and if elected, be brought before the altar and reobligated. (1925.)

222. It is competent for this Grand Lodge itself to heal, or to authorize its subordinates to heal, Masons who have received the degrees of Masonry in clandestine Lodges, and to do this at any annual communication; but whether it would consider it expedient to do so, it will in its wisdom determine whenever a proper case is presented before it. (1871, p. 153.)

223. One receiving the degrees in a clandestine or irregular Lodge cannot be healed. (1908, pp. 40, 119; reversing 1871, p. 153.)

224. But that healing only applies to those receiving degrees in regular Lodges in violation of section 124 (idem.) following (1855, p. 95; 1857, p. 118; 1864, p. 349.)

Hearing.

225. An applicant who is incapable of hearing and understanding the lectures, when uttered in a clear and distinct, yet ordinary, tone of voice, is manifestly ineligible to conform . . . to our requirements. Each case of defective applicants must be decided on its own individual merits. The Master

of a Lodge and an investigating committee should be able and qualified to decide in each case whether the defect of the applicant is sufficient to disqualify him for the degrees of Masonry. (1901, p. 311.)

Honorary Membership.

226. There cannot be honorary membership. (1862, p. 376.)

Installation.

227. Where installation is to take place in a building other than where the Lodge regularly meets, the Lodge should open in the Lodge room and then repair to the place of installation. (1916, p. 24.)

228. The pendency of charges does not prevent the installation of the Master elect. (1877, p. 198.)

229. If objection is made to the installation, only an extraordinary state of facts would justify refusing to install a Master-elect presenting a proper certificate. (1900, pp. 642, 900.)

230. If the Master-elect is not present the other officers may be installed, and the Master may be installed when able to attend. (1893, pp. 10, 215.)

231. An installation without producing a certificate is void. (1879, p. 190.)

232. Inspectors are not charged with the duty of examining the moral fitness of the Master-elect. (1877, p. 180.)

233. The Master has not the power to demand or receive any compensation whatever from the

funds of the Lodge for services in installing his successor. (1896, p. 569.)

234. It is the duty of the Master to install his successor. The Master-elect cannot select the installing officer, but a Master-elect installed by a Past Master, though selected by himself, is duly installed. (1882, pp. 441, 687.)

235. A certificate is not necessary pre-requisite to the installation of the officers of a newly chartered Lodge. (1885, p. 248.)

236. A Master re-elected must furnish a certificate. (1873, p. 211.)

237. The Inspector (being still satisfied as to his proficiency may furnish the certificate to him without examination. (1876, p. 513; 1877, p. 195.)

Interpreter.

238. No degree can be conferred through the medium of an interpreter. (1898, pp. 597, 852.)

Investigating Committee.

239. The Committee is guilty of a serious neglect of duty if it reports favorably without reliable information. (1888, p. 677.)

Irregular Mason.

240. Once made a Mason in violation of Section 124 is not clandestine but cannot be recognized until he complies with it. (1894, pp. 537, 762.)

241. The Lodge nearest his place of residence may require the full fee for degrees before receiving such a one. (Idem.)

242. Where a resident of this State, temporarily abroad, is elected there and a request is made to a Lodge here to confer the degrees or any of them upon him, such Lodge here, knowing the facts, cannot do so. (1899, pp. 25, 274.)

243. The proper permission referred to in Section 124 can be given by the Lodge nearest the place of residence at any time before the third degree is conferred, and thereafter we may recognize him as a Mason after the foreign Lodge receiving the permission shall have conferred the remaining degree or degrees; but after the three degrees have been conferred it is too late to give the permission. The Lodge nearest the place of residence may waive all fees or it may require as a condition to granting the permission any amount not exceeding its fee for the three degrees. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

244. Where less than the three degrees have been conferred in violation of Section 124, and proper permission is not asked for or has been refused, the one receiving such degree or degrees, if he desire recognition must sign and make the usual application for the remaining degree or degrees, with the usual recommendation, and references, which must take the same course as any other application for the degrees; and if he shall be elected, only the degree or degrees not yet received by him are to be conferred. The fee to accompany the application shall be not less than the regular fees of the Lodge for the degree or degrees not yet conferred, and shall not be over the full fees of the Lodge for the three degrees. If the applicant be rejected the amount is to be returned. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

245. Where all the three degrees have been conferred in violation of Section 124, it is too late to give the permission, and the only way such a one can be recognized is by electing him a member of the Lodge nearest his place of residence. No other Lodge in this jurisdiction can receive any application from him or do anything for him. He must make an application in the usual form of an application for affiliation. The fee to accompany the application shall not be less than the regular affiliation fee of the Lodge and shall not be over the full fees of the Lodge for the three degrees. If the applicant be rejected the amount is to be returned. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

246. It is proper for a Lodge conferring a degree or degrees in violation of Section 124, to pay to the Lodge having jurisdiction the full amount received by it. If the amount so paid exceeds the full fee of the Lodge having jurisdiction for the three degrees, the excess is to be returned. If the Lodge having jurisdiction refuses permission or fails to receive the person as a member, it should return such fees to the Lodge transmitting them. (1912, pp. 159, 162.)

Jeopardy.

247. Acquittal is a bar to a second trial for the same offense. (1882, pp. 440, 687; 1883, p. 229.)

Jewel of Past Master.

247a. The Jewel of a Past Master is defined as the compass and quadrant with an effulgent sun in the center. (1926, p. 236.) A Lodge may not substitute a watch or other gift for a Past Master's jewel. (1927, p. ?)

Jurisdiction.

248. The Grand Master has no power to grant concurrent jurisdiction to Lodges not in the same place. (1909, p. 122; 1901, pp. 16, 311.)

249. When a Lodge removes it assumes immediate and entire jurisdiction over the new territory. (1871, p. 176.)

250. The air line governs, not the roads of travel. (1866, p. 293.)

251. It is to be measured from the corporate or other limits of the places, and a Lodge cannot gain or lose jurisdiction by moving its lodge hall from one building to another in the same place. (1901, p. 306.) But see Section 82a, Constitution.

252. A Lodge must know its jurisdiction and not interfere with that of other Lodges. (1862, p. 374.)

253. There is no difference between a temporary sojourn in this or another jurisdiction. (1859, p. 117.)

254. The place of residence is the place selected as a home. (1894, p. 771.) Domicile and residence are the same, and largely depend upon the intent, and causing one's name to be placed on the register as a voter would be conclusive evidence thereof. (1879, p. 168; 1882, pp. 658, 660; 1888, pp. 460, 462, 676, 677; 1889, p. 196; 1885, p. 248.) When a Lodge elects a petitioner who is registered as a voter within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, the fees must be paid to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction petitioner is so registered, if demanded. (1921, pp. 431, 605.)

255. The Grand Master's recommendation is a condition precedent to any action by the Grand

Lodge under 92A, and he may give or withhold it according to his own conception as to which course is for the best interests of Masonry. His refusal to recommend is conclusive and cannot be reviewed by this Grand Lodge. (1913, p. 160.)

256. A Lodge in an incorporated city which is entirely surrounded by another city, has no jurisdiction outside its own municipal limits. A Lodge cannot be within the corporate limits of two cities at the same time. (1916, p. 26.)

257. Resolved, that the jurisdiction of San Fernando Lodge No. 343 be and the same is hereby defined as including all of the City of San Fernando, and also all of the territory outside of said city over which it had jurisdiction immediately prior to the annexation by the city of Los Angeles of the San Fernando Valley, whether within or without the city of Los Angeles. Such jurisdiction to be, as prescribed in Section 92A of this Constitution, an exclusive jurisdiction. (1919, pp. 355, 574.)

258. Where one removes from this State to other territory under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, he need not reside there a year. But he must reside within the jurisdiction of the Lodge six months. (1879, pp. 21, 168.)

259. After the full year elapses, the rejecting Lodge has no claim on, or jurisdiction over, a candidate, because of rejection. (1893, p. 216; 1908, p. 39.)

259a. Section 82a, Constitution, does not enlarge the jurisdiction of Lodges, except solely with regard to the reception of petitions for degrees. Lodges still retain what may be termed

their normal jurisdiction as defined by Section 82. If a person residing within the normal jurisdiction of a Lodge applies to a Lodge without that jurisdiction and within ten miles of his residence, notice of the petition should be given to all Lodges within whose normal jurisdiction he resides. (1927, p. ?)

Lectures.

260. The custodian of the esoteric work is now a committee of three, of which the Grand Lecturer is a member. (1910, p. 212.)

261. The Master cannot appoint an officer on salary to instruct candidates. (1906, p. 207.)

Life Insurance.

262. Lodge funds cannot be used in paying assessments on a life insurance policy even if in favor of the Lodge. (1897, p. 238.)

Life Membership.

263. Exemptions from dues by reason of life membership is not affected by subsequent increase of dues. (1917, p. 282.)

264. A brother who is a life member of a Lodge subsequently going out of existence, is only in the same position as a dimitted Mason, and if he affiliates he must pay dues. (1898, p. 850.)

265. A Lodge cannot rescind a contract for life membership. (1879, p. 190; 1902, pp. 704, 1044; 1909, p. 127.) Nor can it restore any life membership fee to the general fund except by consent of the members, after notice. (1926.)

266. The Lodge may refund to one who has paid dues in advance and then becomes a life member, the part of the dues, if any, in excess of those for the current quarter. (1912, p. 149.)

267. A life member expelled, restored by the Grand Lodge, and elected in his Lodge, regains his life membership. (1888, p. 674.)

Lodge Minutes.

(See Records of Lodge.)

Lodge.

268. The Grand Lodge alone can change the name of the Lodge and such name cannot be changed by amendment to the By-laws or any other action by the Lodge itself. (1899, pp. 20, 274.)

269. A Lodge may rent or donate the use of its hall to other societies. (1909, pp. 123, 125.)

Lodge Room.

270. In the construction of a Masonic temple, the Lodge room should not be on the ground floor. (1896, p. 570.)

Lodges Under Dispensation.

271. Lodges under dispensation begin to exist from the date of the dispensation and are Masonic Lodges for all purposes set forth in the dispensation, and subject to the rules and regulations governing chartered Lodges so far as applicable thereto. (1903, p. 381; 1904, p. 1077.)

272. Where the dimits of the signers were less than six months old when the petition was signed, but where delay in getting it ready causes some of the dimits to become more than six months old, the Grand Master may rule all to be in good standing. (1883, pp. 16, 213.)

273. Lodges under dispensation should transmit an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements when surrendering dispensation to the Grand Lodge. (1912, p. 145.)

274. Hereafter, no dispensation shall be granted for a new Lodge with a name similar to that of an existing Lodge. (1924.) Before the granting of a dispensation for a new Lodge, the grand secretary shall furnish a uniform set of record books for such Lodge, the cost of the same to be borne by the Lodge. (1924.)

Masonic Homes.

275. A Lodge should not suspend one of its members for non-payment of dues who has been admitted on its application to the Masonic Home. It should remit them without any request from the member. (1900, pp. 644, 902; 1904, pp. 808, 1077.)

276. A Lodge is not relieved of its duty to bury one of its members, or a widow dependent upon its charity, by reason of the fact that such person has been admitted to the Masonic Home and dies while a resident thereof. The burial expenses must be paid by the Lodge which nominated such person. (1900, pp. 644, 902.)

277. Resolved, that the Endowment Fund be invested only in Federal, State, County or municipal bonds legal for savings banks. (1919, p. 567.)

278. If the candidate die, or is stopped after receiving the first degree and before being raised, the $20 Home contribution cannot be remitted. That amount is payable on all who receive the first degree. (1920, p. 301.)

279. An applicant for affiliation who presents a dimit from another jurisdiction is subject to the $20 Home tax provided by Section 41 of the Constitution notwithstanding the applicant had formerly been a member of a California Lodge. (1924.)

Masonic Name.

280. The use of the Masonic name for business purposes is an offense. (1873, p. 221; 1880, p. 564.)

Masonic Year.

281. By Masonic year in Section 89 is meant the calendar year beginning January 1, and ending December 31. (1912, p. 155.)

Master of Lodge.

282. The Master has no power to order the Secretary to make changes in his approved minutes. (1896, p. 570.)

283. He (and every officer) undertakes to perform the duties of the office faithfully. (1889, p. 194.)

284. A Master who convenes a stated meeting of his Lodge prior to the time fixed by the by-laws, for any improper purpose, is guilty of a serious breach of duty. (1912, p. 157.)

285. It is not absolutely necessary that the Master should have been a Warden. (1857, p. 118.)

286. The Lodge should see to it that the brother it elects as Master is of good repute and of proper habits. A Lodge electing a Master known to be intemperate ought to be suspended. (1877, p. 180.)

287. There is no law preventing the election of a Master who has been maimed. (1874, p. 467.)

288. In case of a vacancy in any office, other than of Master and Wardens, the Master has power to fill it. (1894, pp. 540, 770.)

289. He should, in such case, appoint a Secretary or Treasurer to fill a vacancy except under peculiar circumstances. (1881, p. 17; 1882, p. 660; 1886, pp. 441, 687; 1894, pp. 540, 770; 1898, pp. 23, 274.) The Master has the right to appoint pro

tempore to fill a vacancy during the unexpiring term. (1875, p. 18; 1882, pp. 442, 686.)

290. The Master has power to suspend any officer failing to qualify. (1888, pp. 463, 678.)

291. The Master or any other officer can resign his office and withdraw on the same night. (1864, pp. 251, 365; 1869, p. 114.)

292. The officers undertake to be diligent in performing their official duties, and the Master may suspend one neglecting them, even a Warden. (1888, pp. 463, 678.)

293. The Master ought not to participate in debate without calling a Warden to the chair. (1882, pp. 442, 686.)

294. The office of Master does not become vacant by the failure of the Lodge to elect or by the failure of the Master-elect to qualify. (1881, p. 17; 1882, p. 660.)

295. The Master cannot transfer his duties to either of the Wardens when he is present. (This refers specifically to the matter of charges and trials.) (1885, p. 247.)

296. A Master who is intemperate should be suspended from office. If he is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct or obscene conversation, his services may well be dispensed with. (1889, p. 194; 1877, p. 180.)

297. If the Master does not qualify himself, the Grand Master may, and upon complaint being made, should suspend him from office. (1888, pp. 463, 678.)

298. In case of the death of the Master, the Senior Warden succeeds to the office and should assume its duties. (1894, pp. 538, 765.)

299. The Constitution will not permit a Lodge

to try its Master. (1874, p. 589.)

300. At a trial, the Master's province is simply to decide questions of law. He is not to take sides. (1880, p. 582.) A Master presiding at a trial cannot assume to pass on the character or extent of the testimony to be heard. (1925.)

Masters and Wardens Associations.

301. The necessary expenses of Masters and Wardens Associations may, at the option of the members of Lodges, be paid as a necessary expense by the Lodge on the theory that they are of benefit to the Lodge. Section 88 of the Constitution is a controlling factor in such matters. (1924.)

Meetings.

302. Where the by-laws provide for meetings on or before the full moon in each month, such by-law must be construed with Constitutional provision so that one meeting shall be held in each calendar month on the day in the calendar month nearest the date of the full moon, whether the full moon falls in such calendar month or not. (1912, pp. 152, 153.)

Membership.

(See Affiliation.)

Military Lodges.

(See Also Army Lodges.)

303. Dispensation should not be granted for Lodges at military barracks or navy yards, situated within distance of easy access to Lodges regularly chartered. (1917, p. 281.)

304. A resident of this State receiving degrees in an army Lodge must apply to the Lodge nearest his place of residence and cannot be recognized

until that Lodge shall receive him as a member. (1900, pp. 643, 866, 901.)

Minor.

305. A petition cannot be received from one under 21, even though he would arrive at that age before action on the petition could be taken. (1902, pp. 704, 1043; 1909, pp. 126, 130.)

Morality

306. Resolved, that the stern morality of Masonry is practicable, and that we pledge the influences of this Grand Lodge in sustaining it, and recommend to all subordinate Lodges to see that their members exemplify the same in their lives and conduct. (1854, p. 332.)

307. The fundamental laws of Masonry respecting its morality should be construed strictly, though always with charity, but in respect to its government with liberality and in the true spirit of its enactments and customs. (1863, p. 94.)

Nominations.

308. An opinion prevails that it is improper in a subordinate Lodge to make nominations for office, and that the members should not only avoid electioneering for office, but cannot properly facilitate the business of an election by proposing the names of such persons as they deem suitable for the several positions. This opinion is without foundation. There is not only no law forbidding the making of nominations for officers in a Lodge, but common sense would seem to indicate that such a course would not only tend to facilitate business, but to preserve the harmony of the Lodge. (1872, p. 561.)

Non-Affiliates.

309. A worthy Master Mason and his widow and orphans in distress are entitled to relief, though he is or was dimitted or non-affiliated, if in good standing. (1862, p. 355; 1897, p. 240.)

310. A Lodge should not bury one whose dimit has expired several years before or had expired at all. (1905, p. 115; 1912, p. 149.)

311. A non-affiliate cannot keep himself in standing by paying dues to a Lodge here or elsewhere. (1895, pp. 20, 264; 1888, pp. 454, 674.)

312. Members in good standing, when their Lodge is declared extinct, are non-affiliates and are subject to the provisions of this section. (1886, p. 674; 1899, pp. 20, 274.)

Objection.

313. Connection with any particular religious denomination, society or sect, is not sufficient. (1894, pp. 541, 771.)

314. If the Master himself deems that there is any sufficient objection to advancement, such objection may be made by him. (1913, p. 258.)

315. The members are not entitled to know the name of the brother objecting to the initiation. (1878, pp. 419, 620; 1880, p. 419.)

316. Objection before initiation may be made orally or in writing, at any time, either in or out of Lodge. It is sufficient if the Master is advised by a member that he objects. (1879, p. 168.)

317. When objection is made to the advancement of a candidate receiving the degrees by request, only members of the requesting Lodge have a right to object, but an objection by any Mason

should be referred to the requesting Lodge. (1899, pp. 22, 274, 644, 901.)

318. Only the objection of a member of the Lodge operates as a stay, but a Lodge is derelict in its duty if it does not give attention to any objection stated by those not members. (1874, p. 466; 1882, p. 687; 1891, p. 216; 1901, pp. 18, 312.) A Master is also derelict in his duties who does not give attention to an objection stated by those not members. (1912, p. 157.)

319. A member should not object unless he has presumptive knowledge of unworthiness, the evidence of which has come to his notice after the candidate's initiation. (1887, p. 177.)

320. The fact that no cubes were in the ballot box does not justify objection after initiation. (1887, p. 177.)

321. Where objection to advancement had been made and hearing regularly had and reported by a Committee appointed by the Master, and the Lodge has approved such report, the members of the Committee cannot reverse the former finding and advance the candidate, who must wait one year before again applying. (1914, pp. 23, 129.) In order that an objection may suffice to bar advancement it is essential that it be a valid Masonic objection. A general charge that one is "not under good report" is not sufficent. The cause assigned must be specific, showing something done or omitted to be done by the candidate which goes to his character or fitness. (1924.)

322. The approved minutes of the meeting at which the objection was sustained furnish the only

evidence to govern the Lodge as to what action was then taken. (1905, pp. 18, 114.)

323. Where the Lodge decides, by vote, that the cause is not a valid and Masonic one the Master must proceed to examine and confer the degree in the usual way. (1863, pp. 13, 110.)

323a. The question was asked as to the interpretation of Section 101, with reference to the date on which the 60 day period begins. Held: the 60 day period referred to in the section must begin from the date when the Master makes report in Lodge on the petition. (1925.)

323b. An applicant for affiliation had been rejected by objection after a favorable report, and it was ruled that the 60 day period for final rejection applied as in the case of a petitioner for the degrees. (1925.)

Offenses, Masonic.

324. It is a flagrant offense for a Lodge knowingly to receive a petition from one who cannot both read and write. (1871, p. 152.)

325. Although not stated in express terms, our Masonic obligations implicitly prohibit the cheating, wronging, or defrauding the wife of a Master Mason. (1922, p. 193.)

326. The following is an alphabetical list of matters held to constitute or not to constitute Masonic offenses.

The following being held offenses:

1. Abusive language. (1868, p. 383; 1870, pp. 427, 428, 447; 1871, p. 159.)

2. Adultery. (1878, p. 576.)

3. Business, subordinating Masonry to. (1895, p. 215.)

4. Civil law, violating. (1875, p. 133; 1887, p. 175.)

5. Crime before initiation. (1871, p. 152.)

6. Cutting a brother. (1871, p. 159.)

7. Declaring unbelief in God. (1900, pp. 644, 942.)

8. Defrauding a brother. (1872, p. 426; 1870, pp. 428, 429; 1872, p. 564; 1873, p. 200.)

9. Desertion of wife and family. (1905, p. 136.)

10. Divulging contents of trial record. (1915, pp. 297, 381.)

11. Disobeying the Master's gavel. (1864, p. 373; 1885, p. 204; 1873, p. 222; 1879, p. 165; 1882, p. 652; 1885, p. 203.)

12. Divulging the secrets of the Lodge. (1869, p. 115; 1870, p. 425; 1882, pp. 442, 686; By-laws, Art. XI, Sec. 1.)

13. Drunkenness. (1870, p. 447; 1872, pp. 564, 585; 1873, p. 200; 1875, p. 132; 1876, p. 578; 1887, p. 195; 1900, p. 862; no excuse for offense; 1867, p. 112.)

14. Duelling. (1854, p. 313; 1855, p. 114.)

15. Electioneering as to Grand Lodge officers. (1868, p. 390; 1893, pp. 252, 253; 1904, pp. 1079, 1080.)

16. Emblems, Masonic, use in business. (1854, p. 314; 1873, p. 221; 1880, p. 564.)

17. Emblems, Masonic, use on ball ticket. (1896, p. 570.)

18. Embezzlement. (1871, p. 187.)

19. Failure to repay the Lodge money borrowed from it under a pledge to repay it if he could earn the money, by one who afterwards earns money and has ability to repay the amount. (1915, p. 510.)

20. Falsifying Lodge records. (1874, p. 591.)
21. Fighting a brother. (1875, p. 133.)
22. Gambling. (1864, p. 348; 1872, p. 564.)
23. Ill-fame, frequenting house of. (1887, p. 205.)
24. Immoral conduct. (1871, p. 160.)
25. Language unbecoming a gentleman or Mason. (1870, p. 426; 1871, p. 159.)
26. Lewd women, consorting with. (1887, p. 205.)
27. Majority, not submitting to will of (1873, p. 210.)
28. Masonic name, using in business. (1873, p. 221; 1880, p. 564.)
29. Misrepresenting proceedings of Lodge. (1865, p. 115; 1870, p. 425.)
30. Misrepresentation in petition for degrees. (1866, p. 412; 1870, p. 425.)
31. Offensive language. (1871, p. 159.)
32. Obscene letter to a Mason or his wife. (1870, p. 426.)
33. Personal violence to a brother. (1878, p. 578.)
34. Profanity. (1868, p. 381.)
35. Rape. (1887, p. 187.)
36. Renouncing Masonry. (1900, pp. 641, 899.)
37. Renting property, knowing it is to be used for purposes of prostitution. (1912, pp. 157, 158.)
38. Revealing transactions of Lodge. By-Laws, Art. XI., Sec. 1.
39. Scurrilous letter to Mason or wife. (1870, p. 426.)
40. Slandering a brother or citizen. (1864, p. 355; 1867, p. 112; 1868, p. 419; 1869, p. 116; 1871, p. 184; 1873, p. 203; 1887, pp. 204, 206.)

41. Swindling a brother. (1870, p. 448; 1871, p. 185.)
42. Striking a brother. (1875, p. 133.)
43. Vile language. (1870, p. 427.)
44. Wounding a brother. (1871, p. 159.)
45. Writing out secret work. (1869, p. 118.)
46. Unbelief in God, declaring. (1900, pp. 644, 902.)
47. Use of trial records in State Court. (1915, pp. 297, 381.)

The following being held not offenses:

1. Business difficulties. (1853, p. 256; 1864, pp. 349, 360; 1873, p. 201; 1865, p. 92; 1871, p. 185; 1879, p. 186; 1882, p. 686; 1884, p. 732; 1880, pp. 559, 582; 1887, p. 176; 1864, pp. 251, 349.)

2. Eastern Star, matters solely relating to. (1896, p. 570.)

3. Electioneering documents if truthful. (1872, p. 539; 1873, p. 195—probably overruled by Proc. 1893, pp. 252, 253.)

4. Inability to pay debts without fraud. (1872, p. 569; 1874, p. 568; 1878, p. 604; 1882, p. 686; 1884, p. 732; 1887, p. 194; 1892, p. 686; 1894, p. 729; 1865, p. 92.)

5. Keeping a brother's secret when given in charge as such. (1869, p. 169.)

6. Political differences. (1874, p. 567; 1875, p. 111.)

7. Refusing to speak to a brother. (1884, pp. 566, 738.)

8. Refusing to renew a note barred by the statute of limitations. (1882, pp. 441, 686.)

9. Report to Grand Lodge by an officer, containing matters intended to influence an election, if truthful. (1872, p. 559.)

Paraphernalia.

327. A Lodge must purchase, and have the Middle Chamber columns and the floor carpet necessary to a proper and correct conferring of the work of the Fellowcraft degree. (1915, pp. 297, 501.)

Past Master.

328. A brother who has been elected Master must serve to the end of his term before he is entitled to the honors of Past Master. (1915, pp. 293, 381.)

329. A brother who is named in the charter of the Lodge as its Master and serves until the end of his term and until his successor is elected and qualified, is entitled to the title of Past Master, even though the term be but two or three months. (1914, pp. 25, 129.)

330. A Past Master, by service, of this or any other jurisdiction, is competent to install officers of a Lodge when in the immediate charge of its proper officers. (1894, pp. 540, 770; 1909, p. 125.)

331. In the absence of the Master, the Warden remaining present, may call a Past Master to preside. (1887, p. 21.)

332. Charges against a Past Master are in the jurisdiction of the Lodge. (1869, p. 118.)

Past Masters Associations.

333. Past Masters Associations are merely voluntary associations of Masons for the purpose

of conferring the degree of Past Master on Masters-elect, and for promoting friendly and fraternal relations, and are in no way amenable to the supervision of this Grand Lodge in their operations. But if any such association should act in a manner detrimental to the fraternity or calculated to reflect upon its good name, the members would be amenable to our law. It is therefore entirely proper for the Grand Master to investigate as to the real purpose and object of any such association and to that end require that their rules of government be submitted to him for examination. If he should find that any such association is acting in a manner subversive of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, it would be proper for him to direct the members to dissolve the same, or at least to abandon any course of conduct detrimental to Masonry. (1917, pp. 280, 513.)

Petitions for Degrees.

(See Degrees.)

Printed Rituals.

(See Cipher Rituals.)

Property.

334. Under the provisions of the statutes of the State of California, (1911, p. 572) Lodges are authorized to receive, own, hold, mortgage, manage, and sell real property, and this law does away with the necessity for conveying to Trustees, and is such a sane and simple manner of conveying and receiving property that it should be generally followed by the craft. (1914, pp. 21, 129.)

335. A Lodge cannot contribute of its funds or securities toward the building of a hospital. This does not preclude a reasonable contract by a Lodge for hospital accommodations, involving the expenditure by the Lodge of money for such accommodations, even though the same be paid in advance. (1921, p. 604.) There is nothing in the terms of Section 87 of the Constitution which prevents joint ownership of the building, furniture and fixtures thereof by Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and K. T. Commandery; provided each of the respective bodies own a definite interest in, or undivided portion of the property. (1915, pp. 292, 381.)

Punishment.

(See Trials.)

Qualifications of Petitioners.

336. A petition signed with a cross mark is prima facie evidence that the applicant is ineligible. (1867, pp. 16, 113.)

337. The non-observance of the first day of the week as a day of rest does not disqualify an applicant. (1896, p. 570.)

338. When a Lodge is asked to confer degrees as a courtesy to a Lodge of another jurisdiction, the rules of physical qualifications of the jurisdiction of the requesting Lodge apply, but if the candidate appears disqualified under our law a distinct ruling from that Lodge should be had. (1900, pp. 642, 900.)

Records of Lodge.

339. No part of an approved report or document can be expunged from the record. (1878, p. 605.)

340. The minutes must furnish a complete history of the transactions of the Lodge. Every action must appear, and where the Constitution or Regulations require a prescribed course to be pursued the minutes must show that such a course has been followed, not by stating a mere conclusion, but by a plain statement of the facts whence the conclusion follows. (1881, p. 204.) The records should show that all bills have been referred to the auditing committee. (1887, p. 189.)

Refreshments.

(See Funds of Lodge.)

Regulations.

341. Every rule or regulation ordained by this Grand Lodge for the good government of the craft is so far perpetual that it must continue of binding force until, in Grand Lodge, it shall have been repealed or modified; and that the resolution forbidding intercourse with clandestine negro Masons is still in force. (1871, p. 153.)

Relief.

342. A general authorization to give necessary aid would authorize an expenditure in excess of twenty-five dollars. (1912, p. 156.)

343. The right of relief is absolute, regardless of whether the jurisdiction from which the applicant hails reimburses it or not. (1886, p. 681; 1899, pp. 25, 274.)

344. There is no authority for the formation of a board of relief to consist of the officers of the Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Scottish Rite bodies, and Eastern Star. Lodges cannot contribute to

such a board of relief. The control of Lodge funds for charitable purposes should not be vested in any other place than in the subordinate Lodge or in such boards of relief as are provided for by our Constitution. (1915, p.. 292, 381.)

345. Although by Art. X., Sec. 1, Uniform Code of By-Laws, the Master and Wardens are appointed a charity committee, yet, only in extreme cases, should the Master be criticized for granting relief on his own initiative. (1909, p. 124.)

346. When a brother applies for relief the only questions are: Is he in good standing and in actual distress? It is no time to discuss whether he is worthy or not or whether or not the distress is caused by his own dissipation or extravagance. (1877, p. 186.)

347. The widow of a Master Mason, who was in good standing at the time of his death, but whose Lodge has surrendered its charter, becomes a charge, if in distress, upon the Lodge within whose jurisdiction she resides. (1896, p. 570.) So long as she remains his widow. (1899, pp. 19, 274.) She is not entitled to relief if his dimit has expired. (1895, pp. 17, 262.) Nor when there is no evidence of a legal marriage. (1897, p. 239.) Nor if able to support herself. (1897, p. 239.)

348. The daughter of a Master Mason in good standing, whether of tender or mature years, is entitled to relief, (1893, pp. 12, 220.) And notwithstanding she is married to one not a Mason or to a Mason dimitted or out of standing who has deserted her or does not support her. (1899, pp. 26, 274; 1908, pp. 38, 119.)

349. The family of a suicide have the same

claim for relief as if death had not been caused by his own act. (1880, p. 419.)

350. Every member has a right, at any meeting, to move that the Lodge relieve the distress of its own members. (1877, p. 186.)

351. The son of a Master Mason, after he has passed the age of majority, or the sister or mother of a Master Mason, is not entitled as a matter of right, to Masonic charity; but certain conditions may prevail where such son, sister or mother; being helpless and incompetent to sustain themselves, and depending upon the brother for support, and the brother being unable to extend relief to them, the Lodge may, by extending relief to the son, sister or mother, relieve the brother himself. (1913, pp. 77, 162.)

352. The word orphan as used in Section 163 means the son or daughter of a deceased Master Mason. No distinction should be made in extending Masonic charity to a deceased Mason's son or daughter, except that in the event the son has reached his majority, and he not being a Mason, he is not entitled, as a matter of right, to apply to a Masonic Lodge for assistance; but the daughter of a deceased Master Mason, irrespective of her age and whether or not she is married, if in distress, is entitled as a matter or right so to apply. (1915, pp. 294, 382, 428; 1916, p. 153.)

353. Lodges and Boards of Relief shall be required to render, quarterly to the Grand Secretary, and before they shall be enabled to come before the Committee on Finance for reimbursement, a complete report of each case where relief has been extended for the benefit of outside jurisdictions, and

where such expenditure has not been repaid, together with copies of all correspondence had in connection therewith; provided, however, that each Lodge and Board of Relief shall be required to exhaust all reasonable means for collection of all items before including the same in such report, and that the Grand Secretary then take up with the Grand bodies of all such jurisdictions the matter of reimbursement. (1918, p. 234.) Provided, that none of such sums shall be paid to the various Lodges or Boards of Relief until the particulars in each case where the amount involved is over twenty dollars, shall be furnished to the Grand Secretary, so that he may be enabled to make proper effort to collect the same through Grand Lodge channels. (1920, p. 311.)

Religion—Church Affiliation.

354. Objection was made to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice. A committee reported that the cause of the objection was alleged membership in a certain church, and that the objection was not a valid Masonic one. A ballot was had on the report, and the report was rejected. The Master declared the objection to be sustained, and ordered the fee for the remaining degrees to be returned. The Grand Master ruled that the objection was not a valid Masonic objection; that the report of the committee should not have been put to ballot; that, other than a belief in a Supreme Being, there is no religious qualifications for membership in a Lodge; that it was not an objection that could be entertained; and that the brother was entitled to be advanced. The Committee on

Jurisprudence approved the ruling, stating that "it is a fundamental law and a part of the 'body of Masonry' that no man can lawfully be made a Mason who does not unequivocally declare at the threshhold his belief in God and a future existence, and that no inquiry can be made of him as to the creed, or sect, or society, or people to which he belongs or with which he affiliates. That law is older than Grand Lodges, and is a landmark which no man or body of men has power to change. In recognition of that law we have declared the rule to be inflexible that this Grand Lodge will not interfere with religious or political matters or controversies of any kind." The Master was directed to proceed with the remaining degrees. (1894, pp. 541, 771; reaffirmed 1924.)

Remission of Dues.

(See Dues of Members.)

Residence.

(See Jurisdiction.)

Restoration.

355. The Lodge cannot re-consider its action in restoring a brother. But if the Lodge acted under a misrepresentation of facts, its action may be reconsidered. (1895, pp. 19, 264.)

356. A Brother cannot be restored after his death. (1874, p. 560.) But if he sends the requisite amount, while living, it will restore him even though it does not reach the Secretary until after his death. (1876, p. 510.)

357. The Lodge should not act on a petition for restoration until the stated meeting next succeed-

ing that at which it is brought before the Lodge, and if the applicant does not receive a three-fourths vote of the members present he is not debarred from making another application at a subsequent stated meeting. (1899, pp. 20, 274.) The ballot must be secret. (1927, p. ?.)

358. If the Lodge denies the petition for restoration it should return to the applicant the money paid by him. (1899, pp. 22, 274.)

359. Notice of the petition for restoration from a judgment of suspension to the Grand Lodge must be given so that the Lodge shall receive it at a Stated Meeting at least 40 days preceding the commencement of the annual communication. (1889, p. 190.) A Lodge cannot restore one suspended for un-Masonic conduct until record has been reviewed by Grand Lodge. (1925, p. 635.)

360. Notice of the petition for restoration from a judgment of expulsion to the Grand Lodge must be given so that the Lodge shall receive it at a stated meeting at least 60 days preceding the commencement of the annual communication. (1867, p. 112; 1889, p. 190.)

361. When a case is transferred, and a brother found guilty and sentenced, he must apply for restoration to the Lodge which tried him. (1905, pp. 17, 112.)

362. It is not an invasion of jurisdiction to restore a brother residing in another State or place. (1909, p. 127.)

363. The Lodge may remit the dues and restore. (1862, p. 356; 1872, p. 566.)

364. Mere statement of sorrow for his fault is not sufficient ground for restoration after suspen-

sion or expulsion for cause. (1868, p. 383; 1913, pp. 253, 254.)

365. When a Mason is restored by the Grand Lodge he becomes a Mason at large in good standing, and can only become a member of any Lodge by affiliation. (1880, p. 563; 1892, p. 711; 1899, pp. 19, 274.)

366. One dying while suspended cannot be thereafter restored. (1863, p. 93; 1881, p. 192.)

367. The Lodge must receive the amount of arrearages, if tendered, whether by the delinquent or by another in his behalf. (1874, p. 603.) Even if the brother is an articulo mortis. (1881, p. 18; 1882, p. 661.) Whether refused or accepted, the tender affects immediate restoration. (Idem.) If dues are paid within two years after suspension, receipt must be issued even if the brother be suspected of being unworthy. (1927, p. ?.)

368. A petitioner residing out of the jurisdiction must furnish satisfactory evidence and proof by or through the Lodge, within whose jurisdiction he resides, or members thereof, that he is worthy and of such character and standing as would probably enable him to affiliate with it if restored. (1873, p. 213; 1886, p. 644; 1909, p. 172.)

369. A Lodge which merely for favor, to get rid of an applicant, recommends a suspended Mason for restoration without careful consideration, commits a grievous wrong. (1871, p. 184.)

370. One suspended for non-payment of dues cannot petition for the degrees, but must first be restored, secure a dimit, and if he wishes, apply for membership. (1895, pp. 18, 263.)

Scottish Rite.

371. From the earliest times there has been a distinct understanding between Grand Lodges and the governing bodies of the Scottish Rite that the Grand Lodge should have exclusive jurisdiction over the first three degrees. (1872, p. 552.)

Sea-Faring Man.

372. A Lodge cannot receive a petition for the degrees from a sea-faring man, 21 years old and unmarried, who had never been within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and whose claim to the requisite residence therein was based solely on the fact that his parents resided therein. (1921, pp. 429, 603.)

373. A sea-faring man claiming no residence but his ship is ineligible. (1904, p. 1083.)

Secretary.

374. If the Secretary neglects his duties and fails to account for money received the Master should suspend him, and cause charges to be preferred against him. (1878, p. 412; 1885, p. 248.) No leniency will be shown Secretaries in default to their Lodges. (1865, p. 102.)

375. After a visiting brother from a jurisdiction outside of California has been duly examined and his name entered in the register kept for the purpose, the Secretary of the Lodge shall notify the Secretary of the Lodge of which such visiting brother claims to be a member, advising the fact of such visitation. (1913, p. 232.)

376. The Secretary performs the letter of his duty when he is ready to deliver his books and report to the committee appointed to examine them at the place of keeping. The committee has not

the power to summons him to appear elsewhere. (1879, p. 169.)

377. The full name of an applicant for affiliation or degrees must be recorded on the roll book and reported to Grand Lodge. (1869, p. 139.)

378. Suppressing a paper while acting as Secretary is a Masonic offense. (1874, p. 184.) Allowing a person not a member of the Lodge to see his books is an offense. (1871, p. 163.) But it is not a Masonic offense to allow his books to be inspected by a Master Mason in good standing other than a member of his Lodge. (1914, pp. 24, 129.)

379. He can make no charge for acting as Secretary of a trial commission for a case transferred to his Lodge. (1893, pp. 13, 222.)

380. When the Secretary is the accuser, he is disqualified. (1890, p. 560.)

381. The Secretary shall in no case serve as one of the trial commissioners. (1913, p. 168.)

Smoking.

382. Smoking in the Lodge room during the conferring of degrees is not proper. (1912, p. 151.)

Summons.

383. The notice to a member to pay dues, or in default thereof will be suspended, is in effect a summons. (1874, p. 561.)

384. A notification to attend Lodge for some specific purpose should be served in the same manner as a summons. (1860, p. 364.)

385. The Master has power to issue a summons whenever the business of the Lodge requires it, and he may summon members to attend any meeting of the Lodge whatever, if in his opinion the business to be transacted at the meeting re-

quires such action on his part. (1914, pp. 21, 129.)

386. It is not necessary that it should appear on the face of the Summons that it was given by order of the Master. (1859, p. 97.)

387. A brother receiving the summons has no right to question its legality or refuse to obey it. (1860, p. 353; 1914, pp. 21, 129.) The wilful disobedience of a summons is an offense. (1871, p. 161.)

Sunday.

388. It is not in keeping with the dignity of Masonry, or in conformity with our law, that Masons should assemble as a Lodge or as Masons on any Sunday except for some such purpose as attending Masonic funerals or other purely Masonic purpose. The advertising or sale of tickets for Sunday pleasure outings are clearly opposed to the principles and teachings of Masonry. (1923, pp. 461, 707.)

Supreme Grand Lodge.

389. The Grand Lodge is the supreme Masonic power and authority in this State, possessing all the attributes of Sovereignty and government. (Section 7, Constitution.) The establishing of a Supreme Grand Lodge would be in violation of Section 7 of our Constitution. (1897, p. 235.)

Suspension.

390. The seal of the Lodge must be affixed to the notice required by Section 117 of the Constitution. (1865, p. 110.)

391. A member cannot be suspended without notice, and the proceedings constitute in effect a trial. (1874, p. 560; 1879, p. 153.)

392. The period after which the Secretary is to

notify a delinquent brother is to be calculated from the date when the dues become due under Art. IX, Section 1, Uniform Code of by-laws, i. e., quarterly in advance. (1909, p. 123.)

393. The Lodge before allowing a member to be suspended, should be certain (1) that he has been notified, (2) that he has had a reasonable time, and (3) that he has the ability to pay and that the neglect is culpable. (1871, p. 182; 1871, p. 560.)

394. The Master has not the power to pronounce suspension for non-payment of dues without jurisdiction by notice, and if he does so the act is void. (1874, p. 562.)

395. Unless the Lodge remits the dues or extends the time the Master must declare the suspension. He has no discretion. (1868, p. 402; 1879, p. 153.)

396. A brother in the Masonic Home ought not to be suspended. (1900, pp. 644, 902.)

397. A mentally incompetent brother cannot be suspended. (1904, pp. 808, 1077.)

398. Suspension for non-payment of dues is absolute suspension; the only difference between it and suspension for cause being the method of restoration. (1860, p. 381.)

399. Suspension or expulsion in a Royal Arch Chapter, Commandery or Knights Templar, or in the Scottish Rite, does not operate as suspension or expulsion in the Lodge. (1854, p. 333.)

Tylers.

400. The Tyler, being a member in good standing, can and should debate and vote on questions before the Lodge. (1895, pp. 18, 263.)

401. Officers and visitors do not sufficiently

record their names in the Tyler's register by signing in lead pencil. (1912, p. 14.)

Titles.

402. This Grand Lodge recognizes no degree or title of 33d, nor any degree except the first three. Nor any title except those appropriate to the officers of a Grand or Subordinate Lodge. (1871, p. 154.)

Trials.

403. The Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction to consider a case on its merits until a trial commission has rendered a verdict therein. (1882, p. 648.)

404. When the Lodge is accuser the trial must be transferred. (1892, p. 705; but see 1907, p. 681.) When a commission cannot be obtained which will try the case fairly, the Grand Master or Grand Lodge will transfer the trial. (1889, p. 209; 1918, p. 235.) There is no authority for the Grand Master to designate the Master of another Lodge to preside; he will transfer the trial. (1908, p. 118.)

405. When a trial has been transferred solely because the Master is disqualified, if a new Master is installed who is qualified, the trial may be retransferred. (1891, pp. 15, 212.)

406. Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts cannot testify on honor as Masons; they must be sworn. (1860, p. 364.)

407. A Lodge should not be held responsible for the faithlessness of a trial commission. (1872, p. 554.)

408. A Secretary present only part of the time

cannot certify the record. (1885, p. 228.) Even if the Secretary is accused he should still notify the members, as no one is to know who is the accused until the trial. (1895, pp. 18, 264.) If the Secretary is the accused, another brother should be appointed to act at the trial. (1895, pp. 18, 264.)

409. There is no limitation to bar the prosecution of a brother for unmasonic conduct. (1882, pp. 441, 687; 1885, p. 202.)

410. Repealed, 1926.

411. A Junior Warden preferring charges by direction of the Lodge is the accuser, and remains so even after elected Senior Warden. (1904, p. 1077.)

412. If the Lodge where the charges are made has jurisdiction at the time they are made, it can try the brother, notwithstanding he might thereafter join another Lodge. (1912, p. 151.)

413. A change of residence after charges made does not divest the Lodge of jurisdiction to try a brother under charges. (1912, p. 151.)

414. When a member of a California Lodge is suspended for unmasonic conduct by a Lodge under a foreign jurisdiction, the California Lodge cannot, without any trial, enter a judgment of suspension against the brother upon the certified record of the proceedings of the foreign Lodge. (1914, pp. 22, 129; 1915, p. 378.)

415. A member of a foreign Lodge residing within the jurisdiction of a Lodge in California, who is in good standing, may prefer charges against a Master Mason residing within the jurisdiction of the California Lodge. (1914, p. 166.)

416. Charges may be preferred against a dimitted or non-affiliated Mason in the Lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction he resides. (1915, p. 294.)

417. When charges are preferred for an offense for which a brother has been convicted in the Courts of the land, only the final judgment of conviction can be used as evidence. And, pending an appeal in the Courts of the land, the record of the trial cannot be used, nor can the judgment of conviction be used. (1915, p. 485.)

418. Service of summons is very essential and reading it to the accused is not sufficient. (1874, pp. 561, 682; 1890, p. 556.)

419. If the accused is in the fact in the jurisdiction of the Lodge his time is ten days, and the provisions as to service apply to a transferred case. (1893, pp. 12, 220.)

420. The testimony of one witness may be sufficient if free from bias or prejudice. (1912, p. 147.)

421. When a special meeting for the election of trial commissioners has been called and notice given, if for any reason no meeting is held at the time designated, the Master must issue another call and cause new notices to be served on the members. (1891, pp. 17, 216.)

422. A failure to meet at the time appointed ipso facto dissolves the commission. (1885, p. 205.)

423. Failure to meet at the time to which adjournment was taken dissolves the commission. (1872, p. 570; 1890, p. 556.)

424. The commission should not adjourn to the call of the Master, but to a time fixed. (1898, p. 815; 1912, p. 128.)

425. The Master has no right to adjourn the commission. (1912, p. 128.)

426. It is necessary for a majority of the commission to be always present, and when present such majority may proceed. (1860, p. 381; 1864, p. 340; 1865, p. 110; 1874, pp. 565, 584; 1880, p. 418; 1882, p. 648; 1884, p. 736.)

427. The name of the accused should not be announced at the special meeting to elect commissioners. (1885, p. 227.) Nor should the charges be read at it. (1891, p. 191.)

428. The Master should not permit the accuser to use abusive epithets to the accused. (1873, p. 212.)

429. The accuser has a right to be present at the trial up to its conclusion. (1876, p. 498.)

430. The accused must be informed of his rights, if without counsel. (1871, p. 159.)

431. The accused cannot be required to testify against himself. (1871, p. 159.)

432. When a brother has been summoned by his Lodge to appear for trial, he may not, without sufficient excuse, remain away and have another put in a plea of guilty for him. He may, for himself, plead guilty, but it would be unsafe to permit another to do so for him. If the accused in such case fails to appear, the trial must proceed ex parte. (1878, p. 603.)

433. Expressions of sorrow for misconduct do not constitute a sufficient plea. (1898, p. 115.)

434. The election of the Junior Warden as a commissioner, if he be the accuser, would not invalidate the election of the entire commission, and a majority of the commissioners could proceed with the trial of the charges of vacancy thereby caused could be filled by the remaining commissioners, subject to the approval of the Master. (1912, p. 151.)

435. A commissioner cannot act as counsel. (1878, pp. 418, 619.) A non-affiliated Mason in good standing can act as counsel. (1872, p. 586.) An attorney, not a Master Mason in good standing may not represent an accused at a trial. (1915, pp. 292, 381.) Electing a chairman of the commission is error. (1872, p. 586.)

436. The accused should be found guilty of so much of the charge, if any, as is proven. (1867, pp. 94, 112; 1868, p. 386; 1875, p. 133.)

437. A commission refusing to fix the penalty after finding the accused guilty, should be discharged. (1894, pp. 540, 770.)

438. When judgment is rendered it is final, subject to appeal. The commission cannot reassemble and review it. (1878, p. 619; 1880, p. 419.) A Lodge cannot restore one who has been suspended for cause until after the record of trial has been reviewed by Grand Lodge. (1925, p. 635.)

439. The records of a Masonic trial, together with the evidence thereof, belong to the secret archives of the Fraternity. It is a Masonic offense to divulge or publish them in a manner not authorized by law. Their use in the trial of a divorce

case in a State Court, or their introduction in evidence therein, except upon the order of the Court, is reprehensible and should subject the Mason responsible therefor to Masonic discipline. (1915, pp. 297, 381.)

440. The following have been held offenses: Packing a commission. (1868, p. 419.) Non-compliance with duty by a commissioner. (1871, p. 171.) Rendering a verdict of acquittal in the face of undisputable evidence of guilt. (1872, pp. 554, 593.)

441. A brother suspended in his own Lodge may be tried and sentenced to reprimand in the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides. (1874, p. 466.)

442. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues may be tried and sentenced to reprimand, which should be given in open Lodge. (1881, p. 18; 1882, p. 661.)

443. An accuser (not being a member of the Lodge) is not entitled to be present at the meeting when the result is announced or at the meeting when the reprimand is administered, but is entitled to notice of the result, so that he may appeal if he desires to. (1900, pp. 644, 902.)

444. If the accused dies, pending appeal, he is to be considered in good standing. (1908, pp. 18, 119.)

445. The funds of the Lodge cannot be used to repay the expenses of the accused or his attorney's fees. (1897, p. 238.)

446. When the Grand Lodge has ordered a new trial it must be had. The Lodge cannot dismiss the charges or take any other action, but if Grand

Lodge reverses the judgment without ordering a new trial, no re-trial can be had. (1884, pp. 565, 730; 1891, pp. 18, 216; 1887, p. 21.) Amendments may be made to the original charges on obtaining leave from the Master. At least ten days' notice should be given of the amended charges. (1915, p. 296.)

447. When the Lodge is accuser, the brother against whom the offense was committed has no control over the trial. (1881, p. 18; 1882, p. 661.)

448. Preferring charges does not deprive the accused of any of his rights until proven. (1887, p. 21.)

449. The Master being present, neither the Senior Warden nor the Junior Warden can receive or pass upon the sufficiency of charges or call a special meeting to elect commissioners. (1877, p. 180; 1885, p. 247.)

450. The accused, if a member, must be notified of the meeting called to elect commissioners, and may be present and vote at the election. (1871, p. 158; 1860, p. 364; 1891, p. 191.) But not if the trial is transferred. (1893, pp. 13, 221.)

451. The Lodge cannot act in the matter of withdrawing charges. (1891, pp. 18, 216. See also 1892, p. 705.) But if accuser, it alone may withdraw them. (1881, p. 18; 1882, p. 661.) Where charges have been preferred and the allegation of embezzlement is specified in support of the charge of unmasonic conduct, the Master is without authority to permit a withdrawal of the charges. The Lodge is as much interested as the brother preferring the charges. (1925.)

452. The accused has no right to know against whom the charges are preferred at the special meeting. (1876, p. 498.)

453. A Lodge may elect one of its members who is absent, if otherwise qualified. (1885, pp. 18, 278.)

454. It is the prerogative of the Master and not the Lodge or commission to issue a summons. (1860, p. 353; 1871, p. 157.)

455. A brother receiving the summons has no right to question its legality or refuse to obey it. (1860, p. 355.)

456. The thirty days in which notice of appeal may be given only run from the announcement of the result of the trial. (1886, p. 653.)

457. The Grand Lodge cannot affirm the record until the time for notice of appeal after the announcement of the result has expired. (1889, p. 211; 1892, p. 687.)

458. Only the accused and accuser can appeal. (1865, pp. 14, 99, 103; 1890, p. 558—reversing 1878, p. 622.)

459. Where the Lodge is the accuser the Master can take the appeal in its behalf. (1881, p. 20; 1882, p. 647.)

460. A judgment of acquittal should not be reversed in the Grand Lodge except in case of a gross violation of Masonic law by the commission or Lodge. (1883, p. 229.) Acquittal is a bar to a second trial for the same offense. (1882, pp. 440, 687; 1883, p. 229.)

Trustees.

461. Lodge Trustees are not responsible for the loss of Lodge funds loaned by them, provided they

exercise their best judgment and act in good faith. (1895, pp. 18, 263.) They have only such power, with relation to the funds and property of the Lodge, as are given to them by the Lodge. (1924.)

Vacancies in Office

462. Where, after election and before installation, the Secretary-elect moves away, a dispensation can issue to fill such vacancy. (1899, pp. 21, 274.)

463. In case of a vacancy in any office, other than of Master and Wardens, the Master has power to fill it. (1894, pp. 540, 770.)

464. In case of the death of the Master, the Warden succeeds, and a dispensation need not be applied for; but if one is granted, any member in good standing is eligible. (1894, pp. 538, 765.)

Visitors.

465. Resolved, that the Grand Secretary shall cause to be printed and distributed to the Secretaries of the Lodges in this jurisdiciton a form of blank to be used in notifying a visitor's Lodge of his visit, in such quantities as the Lodges may require. (1913, p. 232.)

466. Although a Mason, coming here to make his permanent home, ought to affiliate, yet if he do not, his right to visit is not affected, if he remains in good standing in his Lodge. (1877, p. 184.)

467. A Mason, holding a dimit, cannot after six months in this State visit without first applying for affiliation. (1894, pp. 539, 769.) Annulled by amendment of 1916 to Section 165.

468. The question as to whether there is a good

and valid ground to refuse admission to a visitor is left to the sound sense and discretion of the Master, he being governed by his own view of what is best under the circumstances. It is inexpedient for the Grand Lodge to attempt to lay down any rules for his guidance in the matter. (1915, pp. 293, 382.)

469. Examinations of visiting brethren shall be had within the jurisdiction of the Lodge which the visitors desire to attend. (1916, p. 27.)

470. A brother must not be permitted to visit a Lodge under an assumed name. (1917, p. 280.)

471. A card record of visitors is required. (Approved report of Grand Lecturer, 1917.)

Voting.

472. The usual method of voting is "viva voce" or by "show of hands" but that the Lodge may determine for itself how the vote on any particular matter should be taken. (1883, 276.)

473. All present, not voting, are presumed to assent to the action taken. (1884, pp. 566, 738.) The word "ballot" as used in our Constitution, means a secret vote by the use of balls and cubes or slips of paper. (1888, pp. 454, 674.)

474. The Master should not permit any member to retire after announcing the report of the Committee on Investigation and directing a ballot, unless sickness or some other imperative reason is shown. The Master has power to compel members retiring to the Tyler's room pending a ballot to return to the Lodgeroom and participate in the ballot. He cannot excuse a member from voting who asks it, whether in the Lodgeroom or the ante room. (1914, pp. 23, 130.)

Vouching.

475. Sitting with a brother in the Chapter, Commandery, or Scottish Rite does not entitle one to vouch for him in the Lodge. (1917, p. 714.)

Waiver of Jurisdiction.

476. When a man removes and becomes a resident of another State, a Lodge here has nothing to do with him and cannot waive jurisdiction. (1879, p. 168; 1902, pp. 704, 1045.)

477. A Lodge cannot within 12 months, waive jurisdiction over a candidate rejected by it. (1885, p. 248; 1893, pp. 10, 216.)

478. Where a Lodge, by mistake of its jurisdiction, confers the first degree, it should, on finding out its error, suspend proceedings and ask the Lodge having jurisdiction for a waiver. (1909, p. 125.)

479. When a Lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other Lodge rejects the applicant, the first-named Lodge cannot receive an application for a year. (1855, p. 248.)

480. A Lodge waiving jurisdiction, waives the right to the fees. But it may as a condition to waiving jurisdiction demand the whole fee or any part thereof. (1877, p. 181; 1898, p. 849.)

481. A Lodge makes a just demand in claiming the fee for degrees on a candidate belonging in its jurisdiction when it has not granted the waiver. (1857, p. 127.)

482. The applicant must specify in his request for a waiver of jurisdiction the Lodge to which he presents his petition. (1920, p. 17.)

483. As to conferring degrees by request, the

Lodge doing so cannot construe the request into a waiver, and the brother is a member of the requesting Lodge. (1899, pp. 26, 274.)

484. As to the waiver of jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft: The waiver does not take effect until the candidate has been elected. If rejected, he remains material of the Lodge granting the waiver. (1897, p. 241.)

485. A dimit legally issued to an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft by a Lodge under a jurisdiction recognized as legitimate, may be accepted as a waiver of jurisdiction by the Lodge issuing it. (1913, pp. 77, 162.)

Wardens.

486. In the case of the death of the Master the Senior Warden succeeds to the office and should assume its duties. (1894, pp. 538, 765.)

487. In the absence of the Master, the Warden, remaining present, may call a Past Master to preside. (1887, p. 21.)

488. The Master being present, neither the Senior Warden nor the Junior Warden can receive or pass upon the sufficiency of charges or call a special meeting to elect trial commissioners. (1885, p. 247.)

489. The Master being present, neither the Senior nor the Junior Warden can preside at a trial. (1877, p. 180; 1885, p. 247.)

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(See Dimit.)

Year, Masonic.

490. By Masonic year in Section 89 is meant the calendar year beginning January 1 and ending December 31. (1912, p. 155.)

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